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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

Confucius' Doctrine of the Mean Is a Philosophy Opposed to Social Reforms

by

Che Chün (哲 軍) of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1974)

The doctrine of the Mean is an important part of the thinking of Confucius and the Confucian school. Bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederate Ch'en Po-ta, like the reactionary exploiting classes in history, frenziedly advocated the doctrine of the Mean. They declared: The doctrine of the Mean is a "rational" and "dialectical way of thinking" and "is one of the great virtues of our nation." They also said: Confucius' doctrine of the Mean "exercises a very great influence" "on the subsequent development of dialectical philosophy in China," and "this is a very great merit of Confucius in the Chinese history of philosophy." And so on and so forth.

What kind of philosophy is after all the doctrine of the Mean? What role has it played after all in Chinese history? What class does it serve after all? This is a major question of right and wrong that must be clarified through discussion.

The doctrine of the Mean was first put forward by Confucius. He said that "the Mean" is a kind of supreme "virtue" ("Yung Yeh" in Confucian Analects). He also said that "going beyond the due Mean" is equal to "not coming up to it" ("Hsien Chin" in Confucian Analects), and that it is necessary to hold fast to this "due Mean" ("Yao Yüeh" in Confucian Analects). Subsequently, Tzu Szu--the grandson of Confucius--and his disciple Mencius further gave play to Confucius' doctrine of the Mean.

The doctrine of the Mean is closely linked together with the whole ideological system of Confucius. One focal thought of Confucius is to restore the "rites of Chou" and to forbid not the least violation of or deviation from them. This is what Confucius called the supreme "virtue"--the demand of the doctrine of the Mean, and in essence the demand for restoring the whole of the caste system of the system of slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty.

Speaking in terms of philosophy, the so-called doctrine of the Mean seeks forever to uphold the unity of contradictions and the stability of the old quality. According to the doctrine of the Mean, if things go beyond the given limits of the old quality ("going beyond the due Mean") or do not come up to the given limits ("not coming up to the due Mean"), they should be unconditionally opposed. Only the "Mean" is the best because holding fast to this "Mean" would not go to the extreme and the stability of the old quality would not be undermined.

Actually, a given quality has its given limits, and within such given limits, the given quality can preserve its stability. However, the doctrine of the Mean treats such limits of a given quality as sacred and the stability of the old quality in the absolute. In this connection, it describes the old things as an insurmountable force that is sacred and eternal--"nature is constant and so is the path." It is quite obvious that this is out and out metaphysics.

As a historical concept,the doctrine of the Mean is for turning the old state of social economy and its superstructure into something absolute and sacred, for negating revolutionary reforms in society and the forward movement of society, and for advocating conservatism, the restoration of the old order and retrogression. Consequently, the doctrine of the Mean is the simon-pure philosophy of the conservative and reactionary elements.

Marxist dialectics holds that the unity of opposites is relative while the struggle of opposites is absolute. The stability of the quality of things is relative, while the leap of things from the old quality to the new quality is absolute. The static state of things is relative, while the motion of things is absolute. Dialectics acknowledges the stability of the quality of things, but opposes treating such stability as absolute. Dialectics holds that when the development of the struggle of opposites pierces the given limits, it necessarily undermines the stability of the old quality and necessarily leads to the disruption of the old unified whole, the transformation of contradictions, the death of old things and the emergence of new things. As Engels said, "In the course of development, all the real things of the past would become unreal and would lose their necessity, their right of existence and their own rational character; a kind of real things that are new and rich in vitality would rise to take the place of the real things on the decline." ("Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy") Therefore, in the view of Marxists, the development of history is always marked by the unremitting triumph of new things (new state of social economy, new class forces, new figures and new ideas) over decadent things (the old state of social economy and its superstructure). New things are invincible, and "the supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." ("On Contradiction")

It can be seen from this that the doctrine of the Mean and revolutionary dialectics are opposed to each other. Is it not extremely preposterous to say that the doctrine of the Mean is the idea of unity of opposites or dialectics?

Chairman Mao points out, "It is only the reactionary ruling classes of the past and present and the metaphysicians in their service who regard opposites not as living, conditional, mobile and transforming themselves into one another, but as dead and rigid, and they propagate this fallacy everywhere to delude the masses of the people, thus seeking to perpetuate their rule." ("On Contradiction") In Chinese history, beginning from Confucius, all representative figures of the reactionary exploiting classes advocated the doctrine of the Mean. They advocated the doctrine of the Mean for the purposes of upholding their reactionary rule, preserving the old system, old order and old culture, and opposing reform, revolution and the forward movement of society.

Confucius lived in the period of transition from the slave-owning society to the feudal society. This was a period of great upheaval in society, and the system of slavery was crumbling. Confucius stubbornly took the reactionary stand of the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline. He put forward the doctrine of the Mean for upholding the dying system of slavery and opposing social reform. Confucius said, "Perfect is the virtue which is according to the Mean! Rare have they long been among the people, who could practice it!" ("The Doctrine of the Mean") Living in this era of great upheaval in society and faced with the collapse of the system of slavery, they could do nothing else but to lament. In their eyes and minds, such society marked by "the collapse of propriety and corruption of music" was simply terrible. The present was not as good as the past and each generation was not as good as the previous one. With the slaves incessantly rising in insurrection and the influence of the newly emerging landlord class developing day by day, the norms of the system of slavery--so-called "propriety"--were incessantly undermined, and all this was in contravention of what they called the doctrine of the Mean.

For example, the three families of Chi Sun, Meng Sun and Shu Sun in the Lu State were the representatives of the newly emerging feudal landlord class. With their private land increasing and their influence expanding day after day, they encroached upon the interests of the sovereign of the Lu State and of the rule of slave-owning aristocracy. Confucius was of the opinion that they had over-reached themselves. Formerly, only the sovereign could build a capital city, but these three families actually also built their capital cities. How could this be tolerated? Therefore, Confucius instigated people to think of ways to demolish the cities of Chi Sun and Shu Sun. Formerly, only the Son of Heaven could use eight rows of pantomimes (comprising sixty-four dancers), but the head of the Chi family actually also used eight rows of pantomimes in his ancestral temple. Confucius really was unable to suppress his indignation and he declared, "If this be endured, what may not be endured?" ("Pa I" in Confucian Analects) Therefore Confucius called for "rectification of names" and emphasized the need to strictly abide by the norms of the system of slavery--"the prince must be prince, the minister must be minister, the father must be father and the son must be son"--which one must not "go beyond" and must "come up to." What he called "going beyond" and "not coming up to" all took the

Book of Rites as criteria. Confucius had more than once emphasized the need "to stand on propriety" which one must not "go beyond" and must "come up to." Violation of "propriety" was not in conformity with the doctrine of the Mean and could not be permitted. Consequently, Confucius' doctrine of the Mean was in essence to uphold the caste system of the old system of slavery which was looked upon as sacred and eternal.

Again, when Fan Hsüan-tzu of the Chin State formulated a criminal code and cast it on a tripod at the time, Confucius thought that because of this, the slaves would no longer respect the noble and the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats would come to an end. He sighed and said, "Chin is about to go into extinction because it has lost its 'yardstick'." (29th Year of Duke Chao in Tso Chuan) What Confucius called the "yardstick" referred to the norms of the system of slave-owning aristocracy--"propriety." Without the "yardstick" the doctrine of the Mean would be undermined. Therefore, Confucius stood for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and said, "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety." ("Yen Yüan" in Confucian Analects) He wanted to strictly restrict the words and deeds of people by the shackles of the norms of the system of slave-owning aristocracy on the decline.

Tzu Szu also taught, "Don't rebel and don't deviate." "Don't do things wicked." "Abide by the ways of ancient kings." ("Hung Fan" in Book of History) He likewise wanted people to be content with their lot within the confines of the old system and the old order under the rule of slave-owning aristocracy, and to refrain from offending against their superiors or stirring up confusion, from undermining the old norms and the old order, and from rebelling against or deserting the "path" of the system of slave-owning aristocracy. Tzu Szu said, "The superior man embodies the course of the Mean; the mean man acts contrary to the course of the Mean." ("The Doctrine of the Mean") The "superior men" referred to the slave-owning aristocrats, and since what they did were in compliance with the Book of Rites governing the caste system of the system of slavery, they of course conformed to the doctrine of the Mean. The "mean men" referred those slaves rising in insurrection and the newly emerging feudal forces that "offend against their superiors and stir up confusion." Since these people violated the Book of Rites governing the caste system of the system of slavery, they had therefore violated the doctrine of the Mean. Tzu Szu denounced them as "men who are ignorant but fond of using their own judgment and men without ranks who are fond of assuming a directing power to themselves." ("The Doctrine of the Mean") Such "mean men" must be ruthlessly suppressed with brute force.

At the time, after the slaves of the Cheng State staged a major uprising, the slave-owners ruthlessly suppressed this uprising and slaughtered all the insurgent slaves. Confucius got very excited and he said in praise, "Wonderful! When the slaves are treated too leniently, they would rise in revolt. The insurgents must be harshly suppressed!" (20th Year of Duke Chao in Tso Chuan)

Hadn't Confucius killed Shao Cheng Mao? Shao Cheng Mao advocated political reforms and posed a great threat to the system of slave-owning aristocracy. Confucius said, "As he is the hero of the mean men, it couldn't do without killing him." ("Yu Tso" in The Works of Philosopher Hsün) The killing of Shao

Cheng Mao was for insuring the survival of the system of slavery, and this also met the demand of the doctrine of the Mean.

From the above facts, it can be seen that Confucius' doctrine of the Mean was really an ideological weapon used by the slave-owning aristocrats to uphold the old system and to oppose social reforms.

After Confucius and Mencius, the school of learning of Ch'eng and Chu devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach in the Sung Dynasty also paid attention to publicizing the doctrine of the Mean. At the time, class struggle was very violent, and the peasants' uprisings sprang up one after another. Some people put forward slogans calling for "abolition of social ranks" and "equal distribution of wealth," thus rocking the rule of the feudal caste system. Meanwhile, there also emerged reformers such as Wang An-shih within the ruling class. Wang An-shih was of the view that society was developing and changing. He advocated political reforms and was opposed to the restoration of the old order. He said, "Natural disasters are not worthy of fear, the ways of our ancestors are not worthy of emulation, and what others say are not worthy of our attention." This was of some progressive significance at the time. Under such circumstances, the idealist scholars devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach represented by Ch'eng I and Chu Hsi especially emphasized the doctrine of the Mean. They said, "Being without inclination to either side is called 'chung'; admitting of no change is called 'yung.' By 'chung' is denoted the correct course to be pursued by all under heaven; by 'yung' is denoted the fixed principle regulating all under heaven." What they called "without inclination to either side" meant that the feudal caste system absolutely could not be deviated from, and what they called "admitting of no change" meant that the feudal caste system absolutely could not be changed in the least. They used this doctrine of the Mean to make the feudal caste system sacred and to create public opinion for suppressing the peasants' uprisings. In light of the slogans for "abolition of social ranks" and "equal distribution of wealth," they declared, "The ranking order between the eminent and the humble is inviolable. How can we go against the law of nature!" They vainly attempted to make the masses rest content with their lot without going to the excess so as to uphold the order and norms of the feudal caste system. They also used this doctrine of the Mean to oppose Wang An-shih's political reforms. They denounced Wang An-shih's new laws as "permitting the humble to insult the eminent and the evil ways to hamper the correct ways." As they saw it, any minor change of the old system and the old order also would endanger the survival of the feudal caste system that could not be tolerated. It is quite obvious that in the Ch'eng and Chu's school of learning devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach, the doctrine of the Mean was likewise a reactionary ideological weapon for opposing the revolution and reforms.

One point that must be pointed out here is that in the long feudal society, the feudal rulers of the past, besides making use of the doctrine of the Mean, also incessantly processed the doctrine of the Mean. The original doctrine of the Mean laid emphasis on making absolute the limits and confines of the old quality (in the case of Confucius, the norms of the caste system of the system of slavery--"propriety") so as to oppose a leap in quality, revolutionary reforms and the forward movement of society. Subsequently, emphasis was laid on bringing into play another aspect of the content linked with this through

advocating the conciliation and compromise of contradictions and negating the struggle of contradictions. This was likewise for opposing a leap in quality, revolutionary reforms and the forward movement of society. Such processing began in the Han Dynasty.

For example, in annotating the Confucian Analects and "The Doctrine of the Mean," Cheng Hsüan of the Eastern Han Dynasty defined "the Mean" as "modification" or conciliation of opposites. He said, "The Mean is for denoting the role of modification." In annotating "The Doctrine of the Mean," Chu Hsi of the Sung Dynasty also emphasized that the Mean embodied the meaning of conciliation and compromise of contradictions. He said that "the word 'chung' in 'chung yung' (the Mean) actually embodies the meaning of modification." He said that "without inclination to either side" meant "keeping watch over the two extremities and taking the middle course," and "forbearing adversities without complaining." And so on and so forth. Such processing was in the final analysis to meet the demand of the economic base of feudal society. This was because in the wake of the continued aggravation of the basic contradiction in feudal society--the contradiction between the landlords and the peasants, and especially after the great uprisings of the peasants at the end of the Ch'in Dynasty and at the end of the Western and Eastern dynasties, the feudal ruling classes felt that for the sake of consolidating their own rule and exploitation of the broad masses of peasants, besides continuing to emphasize the sacred and inviolable status of the feudal caste system, it was also necessary to advocate class conciliation to directly negate the class struggle put up by the oppressed people. This was why they had to process and give wide publicity to the doctrine of the Mean.

Chiang Kai-shek also paid special attention to the doctrine of the Mean. During the ten years of civil war, Chiang Kai-shek launched counter-revolutionary military campaigns for the encirclement and suppression of the people's revolutionary forces led by the Chinese Communist Party on the one hand and vociferously advocated the doctrine of the Mean on the other. He publicized that the doctrine of the Mean was "the most profound and practical philosophy of life," "the best moral philosophy and political philosophy" and "the constant axiom for all ages." Chiang Kai-shek vainly attempted to use this hackneyed sermon of the doctrine of the Mean to uphold the semi-feudal and semi-colonial social system as well as his comprador-bourgeois fascist dictatorship, to eradicate the revolutionary will of the masses of the people, to tie them up hand and foot and to curb them from rising to stage revolutionary insurrections. This was what he called "with each getting his position of his own choice without contradicting each other" for upholding the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. The military campaigns for encirclement and suppression and the publicity of the ways of Confucius and Mencius represented Chiang Kai-shek's double-game for the suppression of revolution.

Coming to the socialist period, the doctrine of the Mean was still used by the landlord and bourgeois classes as an ideological weapon for opposing the revolution. During this historical period, should we advocate reformation or conservatism, practice revolution or restoration, forge ahead or pull back? The struggle was most acute. Reflected in philosophy, the struggle between dialectics and metaphysics was most prominent. Chairman Mao applied the Marxist-

Leninist law of unity of opposites in observing the socialist society, put forth the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down for our Party the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. For the purpose of upholding the political and economic interests of the dying bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes on the decline and of realizing their criminal plot in vainly attempting to topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, the ringleaders of the revisionist line, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other people of their type, like the reactionary classes in history, also adopted the doctrine of the Mean as an important ideological weapon for opposing the proletarian revolution, the proletarian dictatorship and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for opposing the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism.

Back in the period of democratic revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i had vociferously talked about "going beyond and not coming up to" in his big poisonous weed, "Why Do People Make Mistakes" and taken Confucius' doctrine of the Mean as his philosophical creed. When we carried out socialist transformation in the field of ownership and on other fronts under the guidance of the Party's general line for the transition period, Liu Shao-ch'i hurriedly cast forth the slogan of "in struggle for the consolidation of New Democracy" to oppose the transformation of the system of ownership. He nonsensically said that "the question of socialism is a thing of the future, and it is too early to talk about it right now," and that "the premature practice of nationalization and collectivization runs counter to the interests of the great majority and progress." He also opposed reforms in the cultural field and said that "we must not be too impatient and carry out theatrical reforms to the excess," and that "we cannot carry out reforms prematurely and makes a mess of our reforms." In saying "we cannot carry out reforms prematurely," "we cannot carry out reforms to the excess" and "we cannot make a mess of our reforms," he actually meant to forbid reforms, forbid qualitative change and forbid progress. In other words, he used the doctrine of the Mean to resist the general line of the Party for the transition period and to oppose socialist transformation in a vain attempt to preserve forever capitalism in town and country.

When the great leap forward was carried out by the people of the whole country under the guiding light of the Party's general line of building socialism in 1958, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao hurled abuses to vent their hatred of the great leap forward. Liu Shao-ch'i attacked the great leap forward as "crazy" and "too drastic and at fault." Lin Piao attacked the general line of the Party, the great leap forward and the people's commune as deviation to the "Left," "losing propositions" and "reckless actions based on illusions." They loudly cried for beating a retreat. "The retreat made must be far enough not only in the industrial field but also in the agricultural field, including the fixing of output quotas based on the households and independent operation." They vainly attempted to use "going beyond and not coming up to"--the reactionary philosophy of the doctrine of the Mean--to resist the Party's general line of building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, to oppose the great leap forward in building socialism, and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for their gang to practice restoration and turn back the wheel of history.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle was even more violent. The great proletarian cultural revolution was carried out under the guidance of the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, and constituted a great practice of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great proletarian cultural revolution struck a heavy blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the international arena and the reactionary forces of the landlord and bourgeois classes at home. It struck a heavy blow at the old ideology, old culture, old customs and habits of the exploiting classes.

After the great cultural revolution, there emerged a series of newborn things of socialism. This was the most profound social reform. Like the representative figures of all exploiting classes, Lin Piao hated the great cultural revolution to the bone. He shouted that the doctrine of the Mean was "rational," and maliciously attacked the great cultural revolution. He attacked the newborn things emerging in the great cultural revolution and painted the excellent situation as a mass of pitch darkness. He spread the reactionary theme that things were not as good today as in the past, and took the doctrine of the Mean as a theoretical prop for him to engineer a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat for launching a counter-offensive and settling accounts in the reverse against the great proletarian cultural revolution. It can be seen that during the socialist period, the doctrine of the Mean has become the reactionary ideological weapon of the bourgeois reactionaries for opposing the basic line of the Party and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in their vain attempt to restore capitalism.

However, the objective laws governing the development of history are independent of the subjective will of such renegades and traitors as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The reactionary philosophy of the doctrine of the Mean cannot check the forward movement of history. "In man's world seas change into mulberry fields." With revolutionary leaps coming one in the wake of another, the reactionary philosophy of the doctrine of the Mean has again and again gone bankrupt. As the great teacher Chairman Mao has asserted, "There are almost everywhere opportunists who want to stem the tide, but the tide can never be stemmed, and socialism march forward in victory everywhere leaving behind the stumbling blocks."

To be sure, the collapse of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao does not mean the end of struggle. Throughout the historical period of socialism, the struggle between reformation and conservatism, between revolution and restoration, between the forward march and retrogression will go on for a long time. The bourgeois reactionary forces always attempt to practice restoration and turn back the wheel of history. We must heighten our vigilance. We must firmly check the tide of conservatism, restoration and retrogression. We must use the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the doctrine of the Mean, the reactionary thought of Confucius and the way of thinking to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end in the realm of the superstructure. In 1956, Chairman Mao said, "Things are always developing. No more than 45 years have elapsed since the 1911 Revolution, but the outlook of China has already completely changed. In another 45 years, that is, in the year of 2001

when the 21st century will be ushered in, the outlook of China will make still greater changes." ("In Commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen") In 1962 Chairman Mao also said, "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical changes in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period." We oppose conservatism, restoration and retrogression. We advocate reform, revolution and social progress. We are convinced that no force can stand in the way of the great wheel of history.

(Reproduced from Pei-ching Jih-pao, January 4, 1974)

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOL

"May 7" Cadres Schools Are Good

- understanding of several students of the "May 7" cadres school of the area of T'angshan, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1973)

Link Theory with Practice and Study Better Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Liu Tsung-te, a responsible person of the propaganda group of the District Construction Company:

Chairman Mao taught us, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Through studying and undergoing tempering in the "May 7" cadres school, I reviewed this great teaching from Chairman Mao and felt an extra warmth for it. In the "May 7" cadres school, through reading and studying, participating in collective productive labor and undergoing training in production teams, it was possible to combine theory with practice, learning from books with learning from the masses, and study with application. I realized that by adopting this study approach, it was possible to understand and apply what had been learned, gain a deep understanding and reap a big harvest. Especially when the students of the cadre school stepped out of the school campus to the countryside, they found a bigger classroom, a greater number of teachers and a broader horizon, was able to learn a lot of wholesome stuff in the world of real life.

This time, through going to the countryside to undergo training in production teams and make social investigations, we received a lively education in the Party's basic line. In the past, I had studied the Party's basic line and class struggle theory but my understanding was rather abstract. This time, in the countryside, I saw through real-life class struggle that the class enemy was still there and had not given up hope. This "refusal to give up hope" was manifested not only by the ambition to change the political climate and stage a comeback on the part of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who had not been properly transformed but also by the ideology of the exploiting classes of several thousand years' standing that spread its stench every minute of the day to poison the masses of the people. Last year, serious drought was witnessed here. The class enemy seized the opportunity to whip up the evil wind of profiteering by cutting grass for sale elsewhere. Some people seriously affected with capitalist thinking followed the trend, and collective production suffered. The brigade Party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants to hit at the class enemy and criticize the capitalist tendency. Only then was this evil trend held in check and the socialist collective economy maintained. These facts deepened my understanding of the laws and features of class struggle for the whole historical period of socialism and made me further see the need and importance of grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere.

Of course, in the cadres school, the time for study is limited. It is not possible to solve all the problems encountered. Some problems have been solved but they also cannot be solved once and for all. However, by conducting education in ideology and political line in association with reality, the cadres school has enabled the cadres to heighten their consciousness in continuous revolution, cultivate the good habit of studing assiduously, develop the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, and strengthen their consciousness in transforming the world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements. All these can really produce lasting effects.

Study and Tempering in the "May 7" Cadres School Can Better Transform the World Outlook

Technician Ch'i Yün of the Nanpao Chemical Factory:

I feel that the most outstanding merit of the "May 7" cadres school is that it really is capable of promoting the transformation of the cadres' world outlook. Especially for intellectuals like me, it is necessary to attend the "May 7" cadres school for the sake of study and tempering.

I am a cadre who has made his way from the home through the school to the office. Because the Party has trained me into a technical worker, I am grateful to the Party and Chairman Mao from the bottom of my heart. But due to the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line in the past, I could not for a long time distinguish between the right and wrong direction and dreamed of achieving fame and becoming an expert. One who made his way into society with such thinking not only could not do a good job but also would run into snags and stumble. Where lay the underlying problem after all? I really cudgeled my brains, but I always failed to see things clearly.

When we came to the cadres school this time, we first studied Marxist philosophy in the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign. Chairman Mao's teaching, "The idea of practice is the primary and fundamental viewpoint of dialectical materialism," enlightened me. In association with my own problem, I began to realize that to depart from labor, from reality and from the masses was my fatal weakness. The old educational system had caused me to be unable to carry loads with my shoulders or my hands. Once I seriously took part in productive labor and set out to work, I encountered this question: "Can I keep on working?" In my mind raged a heated ideological struggle. As a result of persistence, I found "I can!" Hard struggle brought about changes in thought and feeling. I took another look at the revolutionary vigor displayed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting heaven and earth, and I couldn't help making a comparison ideologically. I thought that the laboring people had worked this way year in and year out and created wealth for socialism silently. Never had they thought of anything like "making a name and becoming an expert." For an intellectual, I fed on grain grown by the peasants and lived in a house built by the workers. Instead of thinking of serving the workers and peasants properly, I thought of "personal achievement." How could the gap between me and the workers and peasants in thoughts and feelings be not so wide? By taking up practical work with this state of mind, how could I help from running into snags and stumbling?

Chairman Mao teaches us that intellectuals who "do not give up their past set of thinking and substitute it with the proletarian world outlook, will differ from the worker peasants in viewpoint, stand and feeling and will be alien to the workers and peasants, and the latter will not pour out their hearts to them." I recalled that after my graduation from school and assignment to the factory, I was once allowed by the leadership to design an element of the sedimentation apparatus (沉降器). In conformity with what I learned in the past, I made a drawing and handed it over to the master workmen for execution. The product required a lot of labor and material and was not high enough in precision. The master workmen had something to say against me, and this was conveyed to me through a third party. At the time, I was not very clear why my drawing was inaccurate and why the master workmen did not say anything to my face? It is now very clear to me that it was because I was alien to the laboring people in thought and feeling. It can be seen that if the intellectuals do not shift their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, they cannot do a proper job.

After a period of study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school, I have taken a step forward in the transformation of my world outlook. I am determined to continuously forge ahead without ever stopping midway along the brilliant "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao.

The Cadres School Is a Good Form for the Training and Education of Cadres According to Chairman Mao's Cadre Education Line

Ts'ao Ch'en-min, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Chinch'angyu Gold Mine:

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I spent my years in conducting educational work for the Party. Now, I have to go once again to the "May 7" cadres school--a new type of cadre school in the socialist period--for education and training. I have come to appreciate myself that the birth and development of the "May 7" cadres school is a revolution in the history of the Party's education for cadres. The cadres school has been set up and developed on the basis of the criticism of the revisionist line. It is a good form for the training and education of cadres according to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadres education. The operation of the "May 7" cadres school in the countryside is for the convenience of its students to take part in collective productive labor, to get tempered, to conduct social investigations and to carry out mass work in the production teams. Through associating themselves with realities and keeping in close touch with the workers and peasants, the students can better acquaint themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and better transform their world outlook and raise their awareness of the two-line struggle. This is what is always taught by Chairman Mao: Let the cadres follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants, brave the storm and face the world and temper themselves and grow up in the great storms of the three great revolutionary movements. Only by following this road can we train and bring up a strong army of proletarian cadres to insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Contrary to this, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers have carried out the revisionist line in cadres education and advocated so-called "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "eruption of revolution in the depths of the soul" in a vain attempt to turn cadres into their tools for capitalist restoration. The great storms of the proletarian cultural revolution have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and thoroughly criticized such reactionary fallacies as "punishment through labor," "unemployment in disguise," etc., spread by them in cadres education.

The "May 7" cadres school is advancing in struggle. Today, our eulogizing the "May 7" cadres school is an eulogy on the great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadres education. I am determined to grasp firmly the very good opportunity of taking up study once again during the period of training by turns, exert myself in study, temper myself in the hard way, raise my consciousness in the two-line struggle, support the proper operation of the "May 7" cadres school with practical action, and fight for the consolidation of the fruits of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

* * *

FINANCE

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on China's Financial Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

accumulation from socialist state-owned enterprises now accounts for around 90 per cent of china's revenue, and is the growing source of funds for building socialism, says a recent article on china's financial achievements carried in the "people's daily".

the state does not adopt the method of augmenting the people's burden for increasing the accumulation of funds for construction, the article points out. toward the peasants, it carries out a policy of keeping the agricultural tax fixed despite a rise in output. this policy has meant, in effect, that the agricultural tax has fallen to six per cent of actual farm output. the state levies no income tax on the urban population. on the basis of the rapid growth in industrial and agricultural production, the living standards of the urban and rural people have been improved in line with the increase in the accumulation of the state's financial funds.

the article by tsai cheng is entitled "victory of chairman mao's policy of building the country self-reliantly and through diligence and thrift". it says: "ours is a socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. unlike imperialism and social-imperialism, we do not carry out production and construction by exploiting the people at home or plundering the people of other countries or betraying national interests."

the questions of how to accumulate funds for construction and on what forces to rely in building socialism have been points of struggle between the two lines since the beginning. one line is chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and the other is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao to develop comprador relations and depend on soviet revisionism, working to drag china back onto the old road of being a colony or semi-colony.

chairman mao's principle of "building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift" is the only correct way for building socialism in china.

greater accumulation by china's state-owned enterprises depends mainly on increasing production and practising economy and on the revolutionary enthusiasm and hard work of the masses. the taching oilfield

registers an average annual rise of more than 30 per cent in crude oil output. in the last 13 years the oilfield gave returns equal to ten times the state investment. by tapping the production potential, the talien steel plant in 1973 produced more than twice as much steel as in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution.

labour productivity and the funds handed over to the state rose more than two and a half times.

the rapid growth of socialist agriculture has supplied more market grain and other farm produce and products of side-occupations, helped develop industrial output and contributed to the increase in industrial accumulation.

an important question for accelerating socialist construction in china by self-reliance is how to make the most economical use of accumulated funds and distribute them rationally, the article continues.

in line with the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in the development of the national economy, the state has made large appropriations for improving farmland, building water conservancy projects and mechanizing agriculture. funds have been earmarked to help communes, production brigades and teams that have economic difficulties develop production. annual state appropriations for agriculture are now nearly 50 per cent above the 1965 figure. the state also grants rural loans.

state appropriations go predominantly for industry, priority being given in manpower, material and money for key construction items. quite a number of large and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises are completed and go into operation every year. small industries also get appropriate financial support.

a fair amount of state appropriations are allocated for education, health work, science, culture and other social undertakings.

the article defines the important indications of the unprecedentedly excellent financial and monetary situation in china as following:

-- expanded source of finance, increased revenue, and a balanced budget with a small surplus. this not only guarantees the supply of funds for large-scale socialist economic construction but also replenishes state reserves.

-- no external or internal debt. the loans given to china by the soviet union under stalin were all repaid by 1965, ahead of schedule. internal public bonds issued in the early days of new china were all paid off during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

-- the renminbi is more stable in value and enjoys an ever rising international prestige. the renminbi is backed by the abundant material in the hand of the state. the home market has been brisk, the prices have remained stable, and the price of some manufactured goods, including chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machinery and medicines, has been cut. the bank savings of the people have risen by more than 80 per cent, compared with 1965.

the article says that in the past, china used foreign currencies to calculate the value of her foreign trade and settle accounts with foreign countries, and in other international economic exchanges. in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, more than sixty countries and regions have in recent years used the renminbi to calculate the value of trade and settle accounts with china.

the article notes that the capitalist world is now riddled with financial and economic difficulties and crises. but china's finances are becoming more consolidated and stable with each passing day. this fully demonstrates the infinite superiority of china's socialist system.

RIVER NAVIGATION

East China Province Improves River Navigation

(NCNA-English Fukien, Jan. 13, 1974)

large-scale post-liberation harnessing of the minchiang, a major river in the east china coastal province of fukien, raised its cargo handling capacity several fold.

this river is 550 kilometres long, but with its seven tributaries, the total length is more than 6,000 kilometres. it flows through half of the province, passing by more than 30 counties and cities. it is a big navigation artery in the northern part of fukien.

between nanping in the middle reaches and foochow, the provincial capital, in the lower reaches ships of over 80 tons can now pass through whereas only ships of 20 to 30 tons could before. since the river has been widened at many places barges can now be towed.

a large part of the river twists with swift currents over many dangerous rocks and shoals through craggy mountains. many boats were wrecked before liberation.

the people's government began to improve navigation on the river in 1955 in order to promote the exchange of goods between countryside and cities and to open up the rich forest areas in the northern part of the province. the work went ahead rapidly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. since 1966, with the warm support of the local people, an engineering group in charge of improving and maintaining river channels blasted away over 9,000 cubic metres of reefs and removed 5,460,000 cubic metres of sand and rocks. twentynine shoals were blasted in the main course.

in the most dangerous section of the river, the river was only 28 metres wide; the sharpest curve had a radius of less than 100 metres and the flow was at five metres per second. the workers started a project in winter to improve the channel. in spite of the cold, deep water and whirlpools, they sank 3,500 cubic metres of rock to build a dam and removed 17,000 cubic metres of sand and gravel to open a new channel in two months.

shore beacons, buoys and light buoys have been installed so the distance for night navigation has been doubled and become safer.

besides improving navigation, fukien has also built many projects since liberation to facilitate transport over land. a railroad from yingtan to amoy has been laid which links with the line between chekiang and kiangsi provinces. the mileage of roads is eleven times the figure at the time of liberation. motor car routes now reach all counties and cities and 92 per cent of the rural people's communes.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

China's Machine-Building Industry Strides Forward

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1974)

china's rapidly expanding machine-building industry topped its 1973 output value plan and produced far more equipment for the mining, oil, chemical and power industries than before. output of tractors, diesel engines, large high-precision machine tools and other major products as well as key parts of machines shot up by big margins.

a number of important new products were successfully trial-produced. included were heavy rail and structural steel mill, strip steel mill, big axial-flow pumps, numerical control jig borers, big toothed wheel drills, tractor-mounted harvesters and high frequency power generating sets. this marks a rise in technical level.

mass criticism of lin piao's crimes in pushing the revisionist line to restore capitalism enhanced the workers' love for the socialist system and brought their initiative into fuller play.

kiangsu province in east china completed its 1973 machine-building plan one month in advance. the province has expanded its industry considerably in the past few years.

peking machine-building workers fulfilled or overfulfilled the 1973 production quotas for major products and the total output value plan by applying the spirit of hard struggle of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. they also turned out more than 200 kinds of new products.

shanghai machine building departments tapped the production potential through technical transformation. enterprises under one of the city's machine-building bureaus last year adopted 15,000 technical innovations, made 3,000 specialized pieces of equipment and automated or semi-automated 30 production lines. in some enterprises production capacity was expanded several fold.

the leadership of the machine-building departments in liaoning province, northeast china, deepened the mass movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. they relied on the masses in mapping out plans and solving production problems. last year the province completed or surpassed the quotas for all 31 major products. some of the targets were reached by the end of november.

socialist cooperation among machine-building plants in 1973 improved the production capacity and the level of making complete sets of equipment.

shantung province, which did not produce many tractors formerly, is now able to turn out 5,000 annually by organizing a number of factories to help make equipment for the tractor plant.

socialist cooperation among local factories and research institutes in shanghai, kiangsu, anhwei, hopei, liaoning and inner mongolia helped in the production of large and medium-sized steel rolling mills.

the machine-building departments turned out more equipment for the mechanization of agriculture last year. output of twelve out of the 14 major farming machines rose by more than 20 per cent, compared with 1972. last year equipment was produced for 300,000 pump wells in the northern part of china. this was twice as much as in 1972.

the machine-building departments provided a large number of complete sets of equipment for the oil, chemical and power industries. seventy per cent of the factories turning out mining equipment met the 1973 targets one to two months ahead of time. power generating equipment with a total capacity of several million kilowatts was completed one month in advance of the schedule.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Health and Medical Work Improves in Secluded Central China Commune

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 13, 1974)

rapid progress has been made in health and medical work in china's rural areas under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. changes in shangfeng people's commune in central china's hunan province reflect the advances in secluded hilly areas.

shangfeng commune with a population of 7,700 is in the northwestern part of hengyang county. people there suffered from heavy oppression and exploitation by the ruling landlord class before liberation. there was no doctor throughout the area. the poor and lower middle peasants were at the mercy of "heaven" when they fell ill.

after liberation, the hengyang county people's government helped train many health workers for the area. health

and medical work made new advances in the commune during the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". a medical team from a people's liberation army hospital came to this out-of-the-way place in 1968. while treating patients, it trained more than 20 barefoot doctors and 120 health workers for the commune. the barefoot doctors worked very hard and were able to handle common cases after less than a year's study.

the commune set up a cooperative medical service in 1969. commune members who join the service receive treatment for all complaints in return for an annual fee of one yuan per person. the service receives a subsidy from the commune welfare funds.

the cooperative medical service has promoted the commune's health and medical work. the commune clinic can now perform ordinary operations. the eight production brigades and 91 production teams in the commune all have their own health centres with chinese and western medicine for common and recurrent diseases. the brigade health centres have portable medical instruments.

the commune has adhered to the principle of self-reliance and hard work in developing a medical service that combines chinese and western medicine. throughout the commune, 33 hectares of land have been sown to medicinal herbs and more than 75 tons of wild medicinal herbs have been collected since the inception of the cooperative medical service four years ago. the commune has set up a pharmaceutical plant producing 209 kinds of herbal medicines, including tablets, powder and ampoules.

with ample resources of medicinal herbs at their disposal, the commune's medical and health workers try their best to treat patients with traditional chinese medicine as well as western medicine. many acute abdominal diseases and other ailments are treated that way without surgical operation. a young woman who suffered from joint tuberculosis of the legs showed rapid improvement after a period of treatment by chinese and western medicine coupled with acupuncture.

the medical and health workers send prepared herbal medicine to the fields or the peasants' homes as a preventive measure against seasonal diseases. they popularize knowledge of hygiene among the peasants and encourage them to improve rural environments and foster hygienic habits. all this has reduced the incidence of diseases year by year.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia Produce More Goods Specially for Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

implementing the party's policy on nationalities, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the inner mongolian autonomous region have produced more goods specially for minority nationalities to keep pace with their rising living standards.

sixty per cent of the population in sinkiang are of uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, tajik, uzbek, hui, mongolian, sibo, tartar, tahur, manchu and other minority nationalities. they differ in their customs and habits and their garments, daily necessities and farm implements vary. special efforts have been made to expand the production of goods that meet their varied needs.

sinkiang now has more than 260 special factories and workshops producing goods for minority peoples. most of the factories and workshops have been set up since liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. many trades include in their production plans special products for minority nationalities. the region can now produce stretchy chinlon stockings, woollen shawls, rubber boots and many other things for which it used to depend on shanghai and tientsin.

an exhibition of 800 varieties of goods made specially for minority nationalities was held recently in urumchi, capital of the autonomous region. many visitors of minority nationalities remarked: "the exhibition has so many varieties of goods of top quality. this shows the concern of the party and chairman mao, leader of the chinese people of all nationalities, for minority peoples."

at such exhibitions or meetings, the industrial and commercial departments collect opinions about their goods from customers of minority nationalities so as to improve the goods.

inner mongolia reported a significant increase in 1973 in the output of special goods to meet herdsmen's needs in production and daily life. output of furniture that suits the round felt tents increased by a big margin.

factories specializing in products for minority nationalities have been set up in the region's capital huhehot, and the number of workers and the variety of products were double the 1969 figures. special stores have been set up in cities and towns and mobile service groups tour pastures to sell such goods. there are also special sections in department stores for the purpose.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by foreign trade minister li chiang left here by air for albania today. it is going to sign the 1974 protocol on goods exchange and payments between the chinese and albanian governments and to pay a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign trade ministers yao yi-lin, chou hua-min and chen chieh, albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Association Replantation Delegation Leaves Canada for US

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jan. 12, 1974)

the chinese medical association replantation delegation led by dr. chen chung-wei left here for a visit to the u.s. this morning after its 10-day visit to canada.

the chinese doctors had been to toronto, hamilton, ottawa and montreal, visited hospitals and medical colleges and exchanged experiences extensively with their canadian counterparts at two symposiums on replantation of limbs and digits. the chinese guests were accorded warm welcome wherever they went. they called on and made acquaintance with many canadian friends.

at the symposium in ottawa the canadian doctors gave an account of their clinical experiences with limb replantations and an experimental liver transplantation. a film recording limb replantation by chinese doctors was shown at the symposium. during the discussion following the film, the chinese doctors answered a

number of questions put by their canadian counterparts. the other symposium was held at the royal victoria hospital in montreal, where dr. norman bethune once worked, under the sponsorship of the mcgill university. the 3-day symposium was attended by about 150 canadian and american surgeons. the chinese doctors presented to the symposium three papers on limb replantation, which aroused keen interests and warm welcome from their canadian and american collegues.

dr. j.m. leclair, canadian deputy minister of national health and welfare, received the chinese delegation on january 7. he told the chinese delegates that the canadian people support development of friendly relations with china and are very much interested in china's achievements in the medical field. the same day chinese ambassador chang wen-chin gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

at a press conference on january 9 dr. chen chung-wei pointed out that the exchanges of views and experiences between the chinese and canadian doctors would certainly promote the development of the replantation surgical science and enhance the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1974)

the japanese friendship delegation wound up its visit to peking and left here by plane this morning to tour other parts of china. it will then leave for home.

leader of the delegation is sasaki kozo, former president of the japanese socialist party; adviser to the delegation is kubota tsurumatsu, member of the house of representatives of the socialist party, and deputy leader of the delegation is hirabayashi takeshi, member of the house of representatives of the socialist party.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan, of the china-japan friendship association;

ma chun-ku, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

sasaki kozo gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article:
"Frenzied Struggle of Pak Jung Hi Clique"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1974)

following is the full text of an article in today's "people's daily" by its commentator entitled "frenzied struggle of the pak jung hi clique": a few days ago the notorious pak jung hi clique in the pretext of "guaranteeing state security", "maintaining and developing the revitalized system", flagrantly declared "emergency measures", threatening to arrest any south korean who opposes the constitution of the "republic of korea". this is a criminal act of the pak jung hi clique for intensifying suppression of the south korean people's struggle for democracy and freedom. it is another serious challenge to the entire korean people's just cause of striving for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

it is known to all that the traitorous pak jung hi clique has relied on the use of bayonets to maintain its reactionary rule. since it took power, this clique has enforced more than 2,000 fascist laws of all kinds by which it has persecuted at will the patriotic people of various strata in south korea and exercised an out and out fascist tyranny. recently it went even further to play a new trick by declaring "emergency measures" which give a green light to wanton arrests. this exposes once again the ferocity of the reactionary regime as an enemy of the people. it also shows the increasing unstability of its rule pounded by waves of the south korean people's patriotic struggle.

the struggle of student youth and patriotic people of various strata in south korea against the reactionary rule of the pak jung hi authorities and for reunification of the fatherland has gained momentum in the past two months and more. the "one million signature campaign" for a new, democratic constitution initiated by 30

noted social and religious figures in south korea late last december has, in particular, won more and more extensive support. people from the circles of art and literature, publication and opposition parties in south korea also held meetings or issued statements in seoul to condemn the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule and support the "one million signature campaign". the surging waves of struggle have rocked the little dynasty in seoul. frightened out of its wits by this situation pak jung hi and his like have tried to stamp out the flames of the struggle of the patriotic people by resorting to even more brutal measures.

however, the pak jung hi clique's frenzied and desperate struggle is in vain and will only add fuel to the flames of the people's struggle. like all other fascist laws made by the pak jung hi clique, its "emergency measures" can never intimidate the awakening south korean people but will arouse them to even stronger indignation and more powerful struggle of resistance.

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, points out: "fascist repression by the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings in south korea only leads to the growing awareness and further tempering of the south korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually bury the colonial system of the u.s. imperialists." no matter how pak jung hi and his ilk step up fascist repression, the south korean people's just struggle for democracy, freedom, and the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland will continue to develop till the end of the pak jung hi clique's rule of fascist dictatorship and the realization of the reunification of the fatherland, the more the pak jung hi clique goes against the tide of history, the quicker will be its doom.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Korean Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1974)

vice-premier li hsien-nien today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the korean delegation to the 13th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by choe chong pil, chief delegate of the korean side.

present on the occasion were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications; ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side on the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport, and leading members of departments concerned.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Papers Praise Pakistan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 12, 1974)

pakistan newspapers have expressed welcome to the chinese military goodwill delegation's visit to pakistan, and warmly praised the growing friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples.

the paper "pakistan times" in an editorial on january 9 said that the exchanges between pakistan and china in different fields are frequent. "these are always an emphatic expression of the growing solidarity between our peoples, and each constitutes a careful step towards extending the area of the cooperation and strengthening the bonds of friendship." it added that the friendship between the two countries has stood the test of time and was founded on the proven grounds of trust and goodwill.

the editorial said, "founded on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, their friendship has been steeled by: a, the common struggle against expansionism and the hegemonic tendencies of chauvinistic powers; and b, by the common sentiments against outside interference in this region."

another paper "musawaat" in an article on january 10 pointed out that the friendship between pakistan and china is immortal. the paper in an editorial on the same day also praised the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

the "daily news" in an editorial on january 10 praised the mutual support of the pakistan and chinese peoples in their struggle against imperialism. the editorial pointed out, "the friendship between pakistan and china has withstood the vicissitude of time.

the paper "tameer" in an article on january 8 said that the visit of the chinese military goodwill delegation "will help to strengthen the friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries but also to deepen the sense of unity against foreign interference in the countries of the third world."

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Banquet for Visit of Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jan. 13, 1974)

_____ chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a banquet here yesterday on the occasion of the visit of the chinese military goodwill delegation to pakistan.

zulfiqar ali bhutto, prime minister of pakistan, was present at the banquet.

present also were begum rana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind; general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; ghulam mustafa jatoi, chief minister of sind; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; vice admiral h. h. ahmed, chief of staff of the pakistan navy; haji agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry; lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan and azamat bakhsh awan and other senior officers from the three services. among the guests were also senior officials from the federal and sind provincial governments.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

the chinese delegation arrived in karachi on january 10. the same evening, i called on governor of sind province begum rana liaquat ali khan and attended a banquet given by her. the next morning it called on admiral h. h. ahmed, chief of staff of the pakistan navy.

accompanied by him, the chinese guests watched a demonstration by a navy special service group. the chief of staff of the pakistan navy gave a banquet for them in the evening.

the delegation paid a visit to peshawar before it came here from rawalpindi.

it called on air marshal zafar a. chaudhury, chief of staff of the air force of pakistan, at his headquarters in peshawar on the morning of january 10. accompanied by the air marshal, it flew from peshawar to sarodha air base and watched a formation flight.

earlier on january 9 in peshawar, the delegation called on mohamad aslam khattak khan, governor of the northwest frontier province, and had a lunch with him. a dinner was given in its honour by air marshal chaudhury the same evening.

on its way to peshawar, the delegation visited the taila museum and the tarbela dam, the largest dam in pakistan under construction. on january 8, it visited the taxila heavy mechanical complex and ordnance factories.

Pakistan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jan. 13, 1974)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of pakistan, received the chinese military goodwill delegation at the sind governor's house here yesterday. he extended warm welcome to the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members.

the leader of the chinese delegation is chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and deputy leader tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force.

chang tsai-chien conveyed regards from chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai to prime minister bhutto.

prime minister bhutto expressed his thanks to the chinese leaders for their regards and asked chang tsai-chien to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

the pakistan prime minister expressed the hope that the visit of the chinese delegation would further

promote the friendship between the peoples and the armed forces of the two countries.

present on the occasion were aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, and other high-ranking officials and generals.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

Pakistan Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jan. 13, 1974)

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and madame nusrat bhutto gave a grand banquet here at the governor house of sind province yesterday evening in honour of the chinese military goodwill delegation.

chang tsai-chien, leader of the delegation and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao li-huai, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy commander of the p.l.a. airforce; and the members of the delegation attended the banquet.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi, were also present.

also present at the banquet were madame raana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind province; tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; vice admiral h.h. ahmad, chief of staff of the pakistan navy; air marshal zafal a. chaudhry, chief of staff of the pakistan air force; agha shahi, secretary of the pakistan foreign ministry; high-ranking officers of pakistan's three services and government officials.

in his speech at the banquet, prime minister bhutto referred to the profound friendship between pakistan and china and said, "the whole world has seen that this friendship with the people's republic of china has stood the test of time and that it is higher than the korakoram and deeper than the ocean."

he said that the friendship between the two countries is in conformity with their policies for the establishment of peace in the world, particularly in asia. "pakistan

will not allow all factors, any force to impede the growing friendship with the people's republic of china," he noted.

the prime minister said, pakistan attached great significance to the visit of the chinese military goodwill delegation since this is a visit of goodwill. relationship between the armed forces of pakistan and china has grown over the time and it would grow further with the passage of time to contribute to peace in the region.

he added that "let everybody know that our mutual relationship will always be on the side of peace and will be opposed to any form of intervention in the affairs of other countries and opposed to hegemonism."

he pointed out that the friendly intercourse between the two countries has greatly promoted mutual understanding. he hoped for ever increasing contacts between pakistan and china.

chang tsai-chien in his speech expressed thanks for the welcome and hospitality accorded to the chinese delegation and thanked prime minister bhutto for meeting the delegation three times in a day in spite of his extremely busy programme.

chang tsai-chien said, "during our visit, we are glad to see that under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the people and the armed forces of pakistan, adhering steadfastly to principles, defying brute force, have attained great achievements in their struggle against foreign aggression and interference and for safeguarding their state sovereignty, and in the cause of defending and reconstructing their own country. we are indeed encouraged by what we have seen and have learnt many valuable things from you."

"the friendship between our two countries is based on principles and has been developed in our common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. our friendship is one that has stood tests," he added.

he spoke highly of the enormous support given to china by the pakistan government and people in international affairs and other fields.

he said, "we are deeply convinced that in the years to come the peoples of the two countries will continue to encourage, support and assist each other in the common struggle against imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism. this militant friendship between our two peoples can never be destroyed by any force."

at the banquet, prime minister bhutto and chang tsai-chien both toasted to the health of the leaders of the two countries, to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples and the two armed forces.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating Zanzibar Revolution Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening, celebrating the tenth anniversary of the zanzibar revolution day.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ke, chen shu-fu, kuo lu, hao chung-shih, hsieh hsin-ho and ting hsueh-sung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Three Latin American Countries Uphold 200-Mile Sea Limit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

the three members of the permanent commission for the south pacific -- peru, ecuador and chile on january 10 reiterated their position for sovereign and jurisdictional rights over 200 nautical mile sea limit as laid down in the "declaration of santiago" signed in 1952, according to a report from quito.

the commission held its 12th plenary meeting in the ecuadorian capital from january 8 to 10.

in an act signed by their representatives at the close of the meeting, the three member countries reaffirmed the principle and objective of maintaining, as the norm of their international maritime policy, sovereign and jurisdictional rights over 200 nautical miles waters adjacent to their coasts.

the representatives expressed satisfaction at the support given by countries on other continents for the "declaration of santiago".

it was decided that the next commission meeting will be held in january 1976 in pinar del mar of chile.

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

A New Generation Growing Up in Fighting

- an account of first term of worker-peasant-soldier graduates of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 30, 1973)

The first group of over 2,300 students selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience to attend Peking University three years ago has completed their pre-graduation practice and are about to return to various fighting posts.

In these three unusual years, a new generation has grown up along the red-and-expert road charted by Chairman Mao.

The broad worker-peasant-soldier masses are elated and inspired over their growth.

The old workers said, "After three years of college, this group of youths sent by us has become stronger seedlings with redder roots. Intellectuals of this sort are welcomed by us workers from the bottom of our hearts!"

The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Such college students are good. They think as we do and work as we do. We welcome these college students!"

Study for Revolution and Study in Fighting

Indeed, the question of training successors to which class and in the service of which class is a fundamental one and a question of principle. Now, let us take a look at the facts about how these worker-peasant-soldier students have grown up in fighting in the new type of socialist college.

One evening, at a cadres study class of a commune of Tahsing hsien in the suburbs of Peking, a person with clear and bright eyes and dressed like a worker was reading out in an endless flow a tutorial report on the study of the third chapter of the "Communist Manifesto." In light of the realities of the two-line struggle in the countryside, he applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to an effective criticism of the crime of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that represented the interests of the landlord class and the comprador-bourgeoisie in maliciously attacking our socialist system in a vain attempt to stage a capitalist comeback.

Those attending the class praised effusively, "This lesson is easy to understand. It comes complete with theory and practice, and is really strong in militant character!"

Who was this lecturer? He was student Kuo Kuang-hsin of the philosophy department of Peking University. Before he joined the college, he was a foundry worker packed by 18 years of work experience.

During the three-year period in the college, this old worker along with his fellow students doggedly followed the road, "The department of arts should take all society as their factory." He spent one-third of his time every year in the factory or the countryside, thus combining participation in actual struggle with theoretical studies. He basically did away with the old set of methods of the department of arts of the old college that called for its students to plod through piles of papers behind closed doors, and continuously raised his knowledge of Marxist theories and his ability to analyze and solve problems. With feeling, he said, "The old college listed some Marxist classics as optional courses and took them as professional knowledge. Today in attending the worker-peasant-soldier college, we must grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in fighting, study in fighting and play a combat role in study."

Kuo Kuang-hsin originally had a relatively low cultural level. During the practice of revolutionary mass criticism, he had a lot to say but couldn't put it down on paper and he could only feel vexed as he took up his pen. He deeply felt that sheer simple class feelings would not do. To expose the rumors and sophistry of the class enemy, such a sharp weapon as Marxism must also be mastered. In study, he broke away from the ideological yoke of "a hammer-wielding hand cannot take up the pen." He made up his mind to storm the cultural barrier and scale the pinnacles of theory for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. He developed the spirit of the "nail" and constantly studied deep into the night. He wrote articles of criticism again and again. In the past three years, he studied theory in fighting, and carefully read over ten philosophical works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. He wrote study-related diaries, critical articles, investigation reports, etc., totalling over 1,000,000 characters. The callus that showed on his middle finger through clutching the pen was a witness of his assiduous study. The article "On the Party Spirit of Philosophy" written by him was selected for publication in the school journal. People praised it as a good article linking theory with practice.

To study for revolution and improve skills through fighting--this is a common feature shared by the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students of Peking University. Correctly oriented they clearly understood which class they should serve, and fought and forge ahead with greater courage.

The "Commentaries on Confucian Analects" which was full of militancy was born this way.

At a meeting on the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, some first-term worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers of the philosophy department were heatedly discussing the question of paying attention to class struggle in the superstructure including various spheres of culture. A student raised a point: "The Confucian Analects is a collection of Confucius' sayings and is also the representative work of the Confucian school. To meet the current criticism needs of the broad masses, how about our providing explanatory notes for this teaching material by negative example?" Some students said, "In the past, none had criticized the whole book of Confucian Analects. Now we must not only provide explanatory notes but also apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to its criticism, so as to reverse old practice of advocating the ways of Confucius and Mencius of the past 1,000 years." Everyone expressed unanimous agreement to this view. It was decided to plunge into this battle before graduation.

When the fight was tensely underway, there suddenly sprang up a gust of cold wind. A bourgeois professor said, "The Confucian Analects can only be annotated but not criticized." The students replied, "Today, we worker-peasant-soldier college students are serving the proletariat. Those reactionary and backward things which our predecessors dared not annotate must be annotated by us. What they dared not criticize must also be criticized by us!"

In the face of storms, they became stronger in their fighting will. Under the guidance of teachers, they thumbed through large masses of historical data, and clearly defined the focal points of criticism. They broke into six groups combining discussion with annotation. In one month and more, they got through with the first draft of the "Commentaries on Confucian Analects" containing over 200,000 characters. To widely solicit mass opinions over 20 students fought bravely seven days and nights to cut out and print the first draft of two volumes, and separately brought them to several factories and some units. There they combined holding study classes on the criticism of Confucius with the solicitation of opinions. This won the warm support of the workers. The workers said, "To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, our own college students have given so much of themselves. We certainly must help them hold the fort properly." With the help and encouragement of the workers, the students speeded up revision work to make the draft more popular, accurate and militant. At present, this "Commentaries on Confucian Analects" complete with notes, explanations and criticism is ready for the press.

After reading it, an old professor long committed to the study of the history of Chinese philosophy also said, "The Confucian Annalects is the canon of the Confucian school. In history it was only provided with notes and commentaries which were doubtlessly for publicizing the ways of Confucius and

Mencius. Now, although the worker-peasant-soldier students have not read many ancient books, they have taken the proletarian stand, made analysis with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and furnished the Confucian Analects with annotations. This is really something that could not be matched by the old college."

Theory Combined with Practice

Yes, the knowledge and skills now acquired by the worker-peasant-soldier students through fighting are without match under the old educational system.

Recently, at a petrochemical scientific-research report meeting called by the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industry, a young man donning a PLA uniform went on the stage to give an academic report. Pointing at a wall chart, he proficiently gave an account of how they extracted direct from diesel oil the raw material called "dacron"--the result of scientific research in benzene anhydride.

This 23-year-old youth was Yao Chin-hua, a student of Peking University. On behalf of the 12 students among the current-term graduates of the petrochemical specialty of the chemistry department of the university, he attended the report meeting to give an account of the results of this scientific research project completed by them before graduation. After listening to the academic report given by Yao Chin-hua, the relevant production, scientific research and school representatives from 21 provinces and municipalities were elated and inspired. Some said, "With only three years of schooling,the worker-peasant-soldier students show a much stronger capacity for analyzing and solving problems than the graduates of the previous 6-year course college." Some said, "That the worker-peasant-soldier students can produce such scientific research results is a victory for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's 'July 21' brilliant directive on the educational front."

Four months ago, 21 students including Yao Chin-hua took up a scientific research assignment submitted by an oil refinery. The comrades of the refinery said that in the process of cracking, a large quantity of diesel oil produced every day was just burnt away. But the continual development of industrial and agricultural production and the continual improvement of the living standards of the people urgently needed such an industrial chemical as benzene anhydride. Hearing this, the students regarded as urgent what the state regarded as urgent, and decided to attack and overcome this scientific research project as fast as possible. In the short period of three years, they studied the fundamental subjects of the chemistry department and such courses as "Principles Relating to Catalytic Research," "Fundamental Principles of Catalyzer and Catalysis," "Experiments on Catalytic Reaction," "Kinetics of Catalysis," etc. Moreover, in the course of operating the school with open door and establishing the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, they studied in association with realities. They studied penetratingly and flexibly and committed things to memory for application. A good foundation was thus laid for their tackling this scientific research project. To draw benzene anhydride direct from diesel oil, the best catalyst must be found. Therefore, they formed three experimental

groups. The teachers required each group to conduct five or six experiments with catalysts, but because they worked accurately and carefully in close coordination, every group succeeded in conducting seven or eight experiments and finding out three kinds of better catalysts. Following this, they selected from them a catalyst that gave the highest rate of production to benzene anhydride.

In the experimental process, they read from a report in the relevant literature that the addition of the right quantity of a certain promoter, if exceeded by 10 percent, would diminish the catalytic effect. Student Yao Chin-hua said, "Don't be obsessed with books. Let us first make an experiment." The result of the experiment showed that contrary to what was given in the literature, and that it was most appropriate to add more than 10 percent of such promoter.

They thus creatively accomplished this scientific research assignment according to schedule. But the students were not satisfied with this. In every way, they thought of production, and carried forward the style of fighting bravely, working tirelessly and struggling continuously. Fighting day and night, they tested the life-span of this catalyst, and supplied a more complete set of data for industrial production. A responsible person of the teaching research office could not repress his excitement as he said, "This is something that has never been done before since the establishment of the teaching research offices in catalysis by the chemistry department of Peking University, something inconceivable under the previous situation of 'three departures'."

The completion of this scientific research project by the twelve students of the petrochemical specialty of the chemistry department was just one of the several hundred items of scientific research results achieved by the students of natural sciences in their graduation practice. In the past three or four months, they went separately to factories and mines, villages and scientific research units to carry out pre-graduation practice in accordance with the salient features of their own specialties. Of subjects selected by them, some were the scientific research assignments handed down by the relevant government departments, some were research subjects submitted by the school-run factories and some were problems unearthed in investigation and study that called for an urgent solution. The graduation-practice theme taken up by four students, including La Ti-fu, of the agrobiological specialty of the biological department was decided upon after the discovery of a serious threat of cotton aphids to the cotton-producing area of the Ch'iliying people's commune in Honan Province.

Twenty-nine-year-old Lai Ti-fu was formerly vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Loau commune of Yütu hsien, an old revolutionary base in Kiangsi. Before he joined the university, he had rich practical experience in agricultural production. For the sake of training him, the commune Party committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to send him to college. At the time of departure, he was presented a broad-brimmed rain hat of Hoch'ang-kang village, Hungchingshui. He was told not to forget the well diggers when drinking water and urged to carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle of the old area and strive to improve his skills in serving the people. He was of the first generation of worker-peasant-soldier college students of Loau. He

studied very hard, and was capable of linking theory with practice. In taking up "Pedology" the first year, he associated the soil condition of his own home-town with a suggestion for the improvement of soil. For this, he won the praise of his teachers. This time, it was the height of summer when he took up the scientific research assignment for the prevention and control of cotton aphids. In disregard of the scorching sun and the pelting rain, he and another fellow student doggedly worked on checking the fields for 40 or 50 days in a row. To ascertain the state of multiplication of several hundred cotton aphids closely packed on the underside of a cotton leaf, he often worked all day long in the midst of the sweltering cotton fields. Lying on his back, he closely observed the relevant cotton leaf. Everytime he climbed out of the fields he was drenched with sweat and covered with insects. He and his schoolmate made use of the acquired theoretical knowledge and discovered not only the laws governing the rise and fall of cotton aphids in the very hot summer time but also that there was still a tendency for cotton aphids to multiply when the temperature was higher than 25 degrees Centigrade and the humidity was higher than 75 percent. This was what had never been recorded in books before. Important data were thus provided for making predictions and forecasts. To eliminate and control cotton aphids, they selected out of over 40 kinds of insecticides a kind of highly effective low-poison insecticide--octyl phosphorus sulphide. The results of this scientific research project contributed toward increased cotton production. This won the praise of the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

After three years of study, Lai Ti-fu greatly raised his ability to grasp fundamental theoretical knowledge and solve practical problems.

Fresh Troops in "College Attendance, College Management and College Transformation"

From the day they strode with raised heads into Peking University, this group of worker-peasant-soldier students charged with important class responsibility plunged into fighting in the great proletarian revolution in education. In attending and managing the college and in the struggle to transform the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, they played the role of fresh troops full of vitality and vigor.

In the past three years, they took an active part in the practice of revolution in education, continuously purged the evil influence left by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism that had long dominated the educational front, and fundamentally changed the "three-departure" phenomenon of the old college. This was so in the departments of arts and sciences, and was also so in the foreign language department. In the past three years, the first term of 700-odd students graduated from the foreign language courses took an active part in actual struggle, and used the languages of twelve countries to translate over 1,600,000 characters. In the battle, they also overcame the "deaf-mute disease" that had long played in the teaching of foreign languages in the old Peking University, and they were capable of chatting warmly with foreign friends. The first term of worker-peasant-soldier students of the whole university also constantly analyzed the problems relating to struggle between the two classes, the two lines and two kinds of world outlook on the educational front and in

the sphere of teaching. They continuously fought against the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line that hampered the deep-going development of the revolution in education and the old traditional concepts. The university Party committee also encouraged them to boldly look after the line and the orientation, and to pay attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere. Through this unusual battle, they have grown to maturity along the red-and-expert road, composed a new song of triumph for the revolution in education and written a new page in the history of the university.

- NCNA Correspondent

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First Batch of Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates in Peking Congratulated

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee held a meeting yesterday to congratulate the first worker-peasant-soldier students upon their graduation from the city's institutions of higher learning.

more than ten thousand people, including graduating students and workers, peasants and soldiers of the capital, joyfully gathered to acclaim this fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the resounding victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

leading comrades of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of the scientific and educational group under the state council attended the meeting and extended their greetings to the graduates.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," peking's universities and institutes enrolled more than 7,000 worker-peasant-soldier students around 1970. they have completed their study.

while in school, the students acted in line with chairman mao's teachings. they repeatedly criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie, and combined education with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. apart from having a good command of the basic theoretical knowledge of the disciplines they studied and better ability to analyse and solve problems, these students played an important role in running and transforming the institutions of higher learning with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they have been warmly praised by workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals.

ting kuo-yu, secretary of the peking municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting on behalf of both. he paid high tribute to the revolutionary vitality in educational circles and to the first group of worker-peasant-soldier graduates. "though tremendous victories have been won in the proletarian revolution in education," he said, "we must be soberly aware of the fact that education remains an important front in the life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. we must firmly bear in mind the party's basic line, adhere to the philosophy of the proletariat, that is, the philosophy of struggle, and skilfully use the law of the unity of opposites in directing the revolution in education. we must foster and help new-born things in this revolution with all

enthusiasm, take the initiative and launch unremitting and vigorous attacks on the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and maintain vigilance against a resurgence of revisionist tendencies so that the revolution in education advances victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line." ting kuo-yu concluded with the earnest hope that the worker-peasant-soldier graduates would bear firmly in mind the party's basic line, study assiduously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and those by chairman mao, keep to the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasnts and soldiers and always remain whole-hearted servants of the people.

speaking on benalf of the graduates, sa jung-hsin of peking university said: "as the first group of worker-peasant-soldier college students, we kept in mind the heavy responsibilities entrusted to us by our classes while studying in college, and leave on graduating with their expectations. we will take our graduation as a new starting point for continuing the revolution, bear firmly in mind the party's basic line, conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and continue to deepen the criticism of lin piao and rectify the style of work. we will take an active part in the socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, criticize revisionism, criticize the bourgeois world outlook and temper ourselves in the great storms and waves of revolution as successors to the cause of proletarian revolution."

addressing the meeting on behalf of the teachers of peking's institutions of higher education, chen ching-liang from tsinghua university extended warm congratulations to the graduates on their achievements. "the striking contrast between the new and old types of college students shows that the workers, peasants and soldiers welcome the worker-peasant-soldier college students trained in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian line in education. fighting side by side in the same trench over the past three years, we have formed a profound militant friendship with these students. their sense of class responsibility for proletarian education is an encouragement to us. in response to the call of the tenth party congress, we are determined to continue to do a good job in the socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture and fight to consolidate and develop the victory of the cultural revolution."

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity and ended with all present singing the song "the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention".

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Proletarian Cultural Revolution Stimulates the Great Development of Productive Forces

by

the Party Committee of Wuhu Municipality, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1973)

In the process of the triumphant development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, spurred by the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the economic front of our municipality has witnessed a new phase of vigorous development. Since 1969, the total industrial output value has registered a progressive increase at the average rate of 20 percent per annum. In 1973, the state plan was fulfilled 22 days ahead of schedule. Compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, the total industrial output value had increased by more than double, and the productivity of the whole body of personnel chalked up an increase of over 40 percent. Costs of major products dropped year to year, enterprise profits climbed up year after year, and big-margin increases were witnessed in the variety and volume of products for supporting agriculture. Bumper harvests were reaped in suburban agricultural production for years in succession. The year 1973 saw an average per-mow grain yield of 1,250 catties, which was double that in 1965 before the great cultural revolution. The facts amply prove that the great proletarian cultural revolution provides a great impetus to the development of productive forces in Chinese society.

Revolution in the Superstructure Is a Motive Force for the Development of Production

Revolution means the emancipation of the productive forces. It means a spur to the development of productive forces. The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and their plots for a capitalist comeback. With the proletarian dictatorship further consolidated and the proletarian position in various spheres of the superstructure considerably strengthened, a broad future has been opened up for the development of productive forces in society.

In the past few years, the sustained growth of industrial production in our municipality was mainly implemented by--besides the newly added part of productive capacity due to capital construction--relying on tapping the potentialities of existing enterprises and introducing technical innovations. Why was it that in the several years of the great cultural revolution, industrial production in our municipality was developed at a faster rate? According to our understanding, the fundamental problem lay in the line. With the line in order, the cause of building socialism could grow vigorously.

During the great cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the broad masses of cadres and the people in our municipality, through penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and their crimes in sabotaging socialist construction, thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stimulated the development of production. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, metallurgical plant of our municipality was most abnormal in production and was once compelled to suspend operations. After the great cultural revolution, the Party committee of this factory criticized the revisionist line, seriously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, relied on the masses to introduce technical innovations in a big way, tapped the potentialities of equipment, and energetically "looked for rice for the cooking pot." Production rose year after year and the enterprise was renovated from top to bottom. In 1973, electrolytic copper output showed an increase of almost five times compared with 1965, and the factory became one of the advanced units of our municipality in learning from Tach'ing in industry. The transformation of the metallurgical works made us realize that revolution in the superstructure is a motive force in the development of production. Socialist construction cannot be carried out without grasping the superstructure. By properly grasping the revolution in the superstructure and reforming all in the superstructure incompatible with the economic base, it is possible to further consolidate the socialist economic base and stimulate the rapid development of our socialist construction in China.

To grasp the superstructure, we must first lay hold of the line. To lay hold of the line, we must grasp the basic line of the Party. On this question, our understanding is relatively profound. In the first half of 1971, we launched an increase-production and economy mass campaign throughout the municipality. But due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we laid hold of production for its own sake. We ended up with no prominent increase in production.

With the Party's basic line taken as the key link, the Tungfang Cardboard Factory vigorously grasped class struggle and the two-line struggle, and paid particular attention to a grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle in the ideological area, thus giving impetus to the rapid development of production. For 62 consecutive months, this factory fulfilled its monthly state plan and achieved a steady and high yield. In five years and more, total cardboard output was 71.9 percent more than the total production in ten years before the great cultural revolution. We seriously summed up the experience of the cardboard factory and popularized it. The industrial front of the whole municipality penetratingly conducted education in the Party's basic line. With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon, the broad masses of workers and cadres criticized revisionism, and the bourgeois world outlook, raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and brought into play their enthusiasm for socialism. Many industrial and mining enterprises continuously set new production records and chalked up the highest production level in history.

Arming the Masses with Mao Tse-tung's Thought Yields a Tremendous Material Strength

Marx said, "A most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." Among the ingredients of productive forces, production tools are important. But "the decisive factor is people, not things." Laborers are the makers and users of tools. The material factor can be translated into a real productive force only through the human factor. In the process of production, the ideological consciousness of the laborers varies with their degree of enthusiasm for production. Therefore, the development of productive forces in society has to rely on the socialist activism of the broad masses of people and it takes the correct line to arouse and develop such activism.

"There is latent in the masses a great source of socialist activism." However, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line energetically promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company restricted and repressed the vigor, wisdom and creativity of the working masses. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the broad masses of workers and cadres, through studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, received profound education in ideology and political line, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Soaring enthusiasm and endless wisdom gushed forth like a volcanic eruption. As Chairman Mao said, "Never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, militant and daring." Such enthusiasm displayed by the broad masses of laboring people in the great cultural revolution was a great source of strength stimulating the rapid development of production and construction.

The cigarette factory of our municipality was relatively backward in its production before the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, this factory criticized revisionism and studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and studied the Party's basic line. The masses became more energetic each year. In the past three years, the state plan was overfulfilled year after year. Early this year, the 4th unit of the B Squad of the packing workshop of this factory planned for the production of an extra 1,000 boxes in the whole year. Some comrades counted for them the machine speed and the equipment available. No matter how many times they counted, the conclusion reached was still that this could not be done since the machine speed had its limit and the potentialities had already been tapped to the full. But led by group leader Shih Feng-ying, the working masses of this group worked hard and skillfully for the revolution. In five months, the target for the production of 1,000 extra boxes was fulfilled, and in ten months, 2,500 extra boxes was produced. They said heroically, "The machine speed and equipment capacity are calculable but the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought was beyond the calculation of figures." Under their guidance, this factory again achieved an overall overfulfillment of the state plan this year two and a half months ahead of schedule.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of our municipality has further carried forward the spirit of independence, self-reliance, hard struggle and building our country through diligence and frugality.

Through the practice of socialist mass cooperation, the workers completed in 88 days a 100-meter blast furnace, and completed in 70 days a chemical plant with an annual capacity for around 10,000 tons of fundamental chemical raw material and insecticides. They completed in three months a workshop with an annual capacity for 3,000 tons of synthetic detergents, and completed in between two and three years a small iron and steel complex complete with a mine, and sintering, iron-smelting, coking, steel-smelting and steel-rolling processes. In the past few years, the whole municipality claimed over 280 major technical innovations with some of them coming up to the national advanced level.

The change in people's spiritual outlook brought by the great cultural revolution is also saliently expressed by the fact that after studying the Party's basic line, the broad masses of workers have come to understand the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are aware of the importance of criticizing revisionism and of the great historic mission shouldered by the proletariat. The revolutionary spirit and the spirit of struggle displayed by the broad masses of workers after undergoing tempering in the great cultural revolution are highly valuable. They dared to expose contradictions in work and to struggle against various erroneous tendencies and erroneous trends running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is an important guarantee for the advance of the socialist construction cause along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must take good care of and support this revolutionary spirit and promote the continuous and forward development of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Practice fully showed that Mao Tse-tung's thought once grasped in the hands of the masses will turn into a tremendous source of material strength, and allow the solution of many hard-to-overcome difficulties in production and construction and the creation of many unexpected miracles.

Make In-Depth Struggle-Criticism-Transformation and Promote the Continuous Development of Production

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Socialist relations of production have been established. They are compatible with the development of productive forces but they are still very imperfect, and these imperfect aspects are also in contradiction with the development of productive forces." "Lead people to understand the contradictions in socialist society and also to understand how to adopt the correct methods in handling these contradictions."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, great achievements were scored in struggle-criticism-transformation on the industrial front. Under the brilliant guidance of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally formulated by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres and the people seriously carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian enterprise-building line. They doggedly insisted on placing proletarian politics in command, strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party and launched mass campaigns on a large scale. Cadres took part in labor and workers participated in management. The irrational regulations and systems were reformed and the three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians was carried out. Technical innovations and technical revolution were carried out in a big way, and profound changes were brought to the outlook of enterprises. In enterprises, the leadership personnel carried themselves like ordinary laborers and got deeply involved with practice to keep

in contact with the masses. The interrelations of men were improved, enterprise management strengthened and a boost was given to the development of productive forces. Between enterprises, socialist cooperation was carried out and the strength of the masses in various walks of life was organized, thus making possible many things originally thought to be impossible. All this amply shows that the carrying out of deep-going revolution in the ideological, political and economic spheres can pave a broad path for the development of socialist productive forces.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the correct political line is determined." A good job done in building the leading body of an enterprise ideologically and organizationally is essential for strengthening the leadership of the Party over economic work and offers an important guarantee for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The experience of combining the old, the middle-aged and the youth created by the broad masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution gave the leading body of the enterprise even greater vitality and vigor. In the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary old cadres raised their consciousness in the two-line struggle, persisted in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, assumed a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, toward the masses and toward themselves, aroused their spirit and exerted themselves in work. The broad masses of new cadres selected from among the workers were full of vim and vigor and grew vigorously in struggle. United as one, new and old cadres fought together and created an excellent situation in revolution and production.

Sun Shu-chen, secretary of the Party committee of the Heavy Machine Tools Factory seriously drew experiences and lessons from the two-line struggle, assumed a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, aroused their spirit, and exerted himself in work without ever getting deflated or uttering a murmur of complaint. He relied on the working class to manage the enterprise properly and appeared on the forefront of the struggle for production in the role of an ordinary laborer. He took the lead in working vigorously, cemented the ties with the leadership and the masses, and brought the enthusiasm of the working masses into play so as to make the enterprise seethe with enthusiasm for revolution and production rise unceasingly.

Chang K'o-chien, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Boiler Factory, was a new cadre promoted from among workers. He firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, went deep into the midst of basic levels, and was not alienated from labor or the masses. He humbly learned from old cadres, embraced the revolutionary old cadres' useful experiences and "erroneous" lessons as though they were valuable riches, and worked cautiously and attentively.

We rely on this large group of good pace-setters to unite the broad working masses and achieve new victories in industrial production.

In his report to the 10th Party Congress, Comrade Chou En-lai said, "Our whole Party must make good use of the present opportune time to consolidate and carry forward the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and work well in all fields." We are determined to adhere to the Party's basic

line, persist in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, continuously develop the excellent situation, unite and win still greater victories under the guidance of the spirit of the 10th Party Congress.

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New Industrial Projects Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1974)

two coal mines, a phosphate fertilizer workshop and an iron ore sintering workshop are among the new industrial projects completed recently in china under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism.

the big nantun coal mine went into operation in east china's province of shantung last december. lying to the west of the tientsin-pukou railway, the mine has rich coal deposits of good quality. it was designed and built by chinese engineers and workers. all its processes -- from hewing and lifting of coal, pumping of water to ventilation and surface transportation -- are mechanized or semi-mechanized. engineering quality is up to advanced standard in the country.

the hsuchou mining administration in east china's kiangsu province put into operation a medium-sized coal mine the same month. to speed up its construction, workers, cadres and technicians made many technical innovations. installation of the pit-head frame was completed in 40 days, ahead of schedule, thanks to the new method adopted by the builders in assembling the frame before hoisting and fixing it into place.

the newly completed phosphate fertilizer workshop of the hupeh metallurgical plant in central china has an annual capacity of 250,000 tons. the workshop uses the plant's by-product of sulphuric acid and locally produced phosphorus ore as raw materials. the workers completed the project at top speed to support agriculture in line with the general policy for the development of the national economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

northeast china's penhsi iron and steel company has built a new sintering workshop producing 1,600,000 tons of sintered ore annually. the output can in turn be made into 800,000 tons of pig iron. the two sintering machines in the workshop were built with home-made equipment and technological processes. they have operated very well since they went into operation last september. both output and quality of their products are up to standard.

FOREIGN TRADE

Our Country Further Expands Economic Exchange with Foreign Countries

- in the wake of the vigorous growth of socialist construction and the continuing expansion of relations with foreign countries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1973)

(NCNA December 26, 1973) Following the vigorous development of socialist construction in China and the continuing expansion of its relations with foreign countries, our country this year continued to make further headway in its foreign trade with a marked increase in its total volume of imports and exports and a further expansion of its economic exchange with foreign countries, according to a report by our own correspondent.

In 1973, the number of countries and regions having trade relations with China rose to over 150. More than 50 countries of them signed trade agreements or trade protocols with our country. Our government and the relevant trade organs and bodies sent out many trade delegations and trade groups to visit a great number of countries, and received the government and civilian trade delegations of many countries as well as trade groups and manufacturers.

In 1973, our trade with various socialist countries including Korea, Albania, Vietnam and Rumania showed a new development that embodied the internationalist spirit of mutual aid. Our economic trade with various friendly countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America was further expanded for the practice of mutual aid in the development of their respective economies. Our trade volume with Japan and various countries in Western Europe, North America and Oceania also increased, and more economic and trade contacts were made.

In 1973, our various foreign trade companies were very active in their trades with various countries and regions of the world. In spring and autumn, the 33rd and 34th Chinese Export Commodity Trade Fairs held in Canton continued to receive thousands of friends from foreign countries who came to negotiate business or to tour and visit China. They concluded many deals with the business circles of the friendly countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries and regions. The Canton Trade Fair has become a trade center of certain influence in the world and an important avenue for the development of our country's friendly relations with the people and businessmen of various countries in the world.

To promote friendship and trade and for the exchange of experience, our country this year held economic and trade exhibitions or participated in international fairs in 25 different countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Meanwhile, six countries held in China exhibitions on industrial techniques or specialized products. During the year, our country also exchanged inspection and visiting groups and technical exchange delegations with the economic, trade, industrial and technical circles of many countries, and technical exchange activities in various forms were carried out.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in our country seriously carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and scored important achievements on various fronts of the national economy. This year, China wrested another bumper harvest in agriculture and scored great achievements on various fronts including industry and communications. This provided a material foundation for the development of our foreign trade. In 1973, our export of agricultural produce and by-products went on to increase, and there was a bigger increase in the export of industrial products and minerals. Of the total worth of export commodities, industrial products and minerals accounted for over 65 percent. China's machine tools, metalware, scientific instruments, chemicals, medical appliances, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, etc., were sold in many faraway countries and regions. Due to the rapid development of our petroleum industry, we not only achieved self-sufficiency in petroleum but also was able to export a small amount of it. The various industrial products exported by our country, especially the products of light industry, the textile industry and the food industry and the handicraft products, offered a wider range of patterns and varieties. They were of better quality and were better packed. New varieties accounted for about one quarter of the commodities displayed at the Spring and Autumn Export Commodity Fairs of this year.

Last year, under the centralized leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Party committees at various levels, all production departments and the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants made joint efforts in actively increasing the production of export commodities. The sources of supply of export commodities kept on expanding. To make our export commodities better meet the quality, variety, pattern and fashion needs of the people of various countries, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions set up many production bases for handling agricultural produce and by-products and native special products for export and also factories and workshops mainly for the production of industrial products for export.

Production in China is mainly for satisfying the ever growing needs of the broad masses of people and the home market, but economic exchange with foreign countries is also actively expanded at the same time. Chairman Mao points out, "The Chinese people are willing to work in friendly cooperation with the people of all countries in the world to rehabilitate and develop international trade for facilitating the development of production and a thriving economy." Our country has all along advocated that all countries, big or small, are equal, that in trade each side must respect the sovereignty and wishes of the other side so as to uphold the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of fulfilling each other's needs, and that attention should be paid to the needs and possibilities of both sides for the benefit of mutual economic development. In line with this principle, we must strengthen relations of mutual support with various socialist fraternal countries and the friendly countries of the third world and develop trade relations with various countries and regions in the world. Our country has all along adhered to the policy of "independence and self-reliance" as laid down by Chairman Mao. Our economic construction is mainly oriented toward using our own resources to develop domestic production. We rely on our own hands to equip ourselves technically. The introduction of some

essential new equipment and techniques is also for implementing the principle of making foreign things serve China and linking study with original creation so as to promote better self-reliance and accelerate the building of socialism.

Because economically ours is still a developing country, although foreign trade is continuously developing and export commodities are on the increase year after year, we are still unable to accommodate the needs in the aspects of quantity, quality and variety and patterns. At present, inspired by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, our people are consistently adhering to the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," continuously implementing the policies as "developing the economy to insure supplies," "make overall planning and proper arrangements," grasping revolution and promoting production, and further developing foreign trade and economic exchange with various countries on the basis of expanding industrial and agricultural production so as to serve better our socialist construction and make still greater contributions toward promoting our country's friendship with the people of various countries.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Institutes of Chinese Academy of Sciences Make Apparatus and Equipment in Cooperation with Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1974)

research institutes of the chinese academy of sciences have designed and produced 110 pieces of important apparatus and equipment in cooperation with factories over the past few years. these are for scientific research in physical optics, composition analysis, electronics, astronomy, semi-conductors, oceanology, meteorology and cartography and important equipment for optical processing.

included are a photo-electrical astrolabe, double focusing spark source mass spectrograph, gas chromatograph, an atomic clock, and a high speed camera. all were made in china for the first time and some are up to advanced international standards.

tempered in the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the scientists' consciousness of the political line rose greatly. following the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, they asked factory workers to join them in designing and making some apparatus and equipment economically. this has helped to improve laboratory equipment and meet the urgent needs of scientific research.

the institute of silicate chemistry and technology of shanghai was doing research on synthetic diamonds. it had to modify the equipment for synthesizing diamonds in order to make the large-sized diamond grains chinese socialist construction now requires. members of the institute applied chairman mao's philosophical concepts on solving the principal contradiction in tackling this problem in cooperation with the talung machine works of shanghai, the institute of geology of the chinese academy of sciences and factories under the institute. they stressed the key technical problem of pressure and temperature in synthesizing diamonds. they analyzed and studied various devices and presses made at home and abroad and suggested ways to improve equipment. after repeated experiments and improvements they succeeded in producing a uniaxial cubic high pressure device and a frame-type press. now they can synthesize large-sized diamond grains ranging from one half a millimetre to one millimetre in diameter. the rate of success is 70 per cent; the diamonds have perfect crystals and their strength is close to that of natural diamonds.

workers have helped scientists improve designs and solve difficult technical problems. the institute of microbiology was in great need of an isoelectrofocusing column, an apparatus for separating and distinguishing proteins, which had never been made in china.

a research group of the institute consulted workers of a factory under the institute. a worker cooperated with the scientists in drawing up a plan and making technical innovations. it broke with foreign conventions to suit the concrete circumstances.

the worker boldly modified the original design of a central electrode tube for storing liquid in this glass column. a fine glass tube and a ground glass stopper were used to replace a plastic tube and a rubber stopper. advantage was taken of the weight of the glass tube and the glass stopper and the pressure of the solution to seal the mouth of the tube tight to prevent leakage of the solution. this simplified the working process and solved the difficulty of using both glass and plastics for making the apparatus.

the first isoelectrofocusing column was made in 1972. the worker then joined the scientists in testing this apparatus and making further improvements. they made the second in september 1973. it proved very effective. and the structure is simple and it is easy to make. it economizes the use of platinum wire and costs only one-fifteenth an imported instrument.

in the course of cooperating with factories, the scientific institutes combine theory with practice and receive re-education from workers. many scientists have changed their thinking and style of work.

MEDICAL SERVICE

South China Island Clinic Gives Good Service to Fishermen

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 14, 1974)

medical workers of a commune clinic on a south china island in kwangtung province tour the islets around by junk to serve the fishermen.

there are high, steep mountains on hsiachuan island and travel is difficult. there are some scattered islets and the only means of transport is fishing junks.

one summer, the clinic heard of a woman commune member in hsiaoshan village who suffered from hookworm. she was too weak to do farmwork. dr. chiang shu-ping went to the woman's home over 15 kilometres of rough mountain paths away. the doctor visited the patient five times until she was cured.

in addition to regular rounds, the medical workers answer emergency calls promptly, no matter how late the hour or how far away the patient. one stormy night the commune clinic received a phone call from the mangchou islet saying that a man was seriously ill. dr. chen ao-kuan went to the patient's home at once by boat. the pitching of the small vessel soon made him seasick. although he was exhausted when he got to the patient, he did not leave until the crisis was over the next day.

a patient suffering from an acute abdominal disorder was rushed to the clinic one day. doctors found that he had acute perforation of peptic ulcer, requiring an immediate operation. army doctors stationed on the island helped the medical workers perform the operation.

this was a great encouragement to the clinic's staff because it was their first operation, and they then set up an operating theatre.

the commune clinic sends medical workers to the villages around to give the fishermen and their families check-ups and spread general hygiene knowledge.

more than 80 barefoot doctors were trained by the clinic in short-term courses for the 13 brigades under the commune. now all the brigades have their own medical centres and cooperative medical service.

CADRES

Leading Cadres of Northwest China Hsien Take Part in Collective Labor

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 15, 1974)

the communist party and people's government cadres in wupao county of shensi province, northwest china, have averaged more than three months of physical labour in communes every year since 1970. "the more we take part in collective productive labour," they say, "the closer we get to the masses and the better we carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line."

one autumn day in 1972, a deputy secretary of the county party committee and members of a production brigade were racing against time in building the foundation of a dam when a downpour struck. instead of scurrying for shelter, he continued working although he was chilled to the bone, for fear that the mountain torrents might sweep away the foundation. commune and brigade secretaries followed his example. inspired, the brigade members worked still harder. they built the reservoir in three weeks, not in three months as scheduled. "working along with us, the cadres direct by example," they said.

cadre participation in collective productive labour has been made a regular system in china. this is a measure of strategic importance for preventing revisionism and the restoration of capitalism.

every office of the county party and revolutionary committees has a stack of picks, shovels and other farm tools. the cadres take them along when they go in turns to the villages to make investigations by working with the people and help solve problems. generally speaking, only one member of the standing committee of the county party committee and one third of the ordinary cadres are left behind to handle day-to-day work. these people work in their spare time on a farm they built on a hill-slope outside the county seat, trying out new varieties of seed and new farming methods.

participation in collective labour has profoundly changed the world outlook of the wupao cadres. an example is li hsin-min, secretary of the county party committee, who worked for many years in a plain area before he was transferred to wupao. at first, he did not know what to do, frowning at the county's map dotted with more than 1,000 hills and criss-crossed by 3,000 gullies.

but when he went to a commune to do his stint of labour, he learned how the peasants of four brigades worked hard for seven years and terraced all the fields on 24 hills. "our people won't leave the hills and gullies untended," he decided. "the county can be changed when the masses are fully mobilized." with this conviction,

he visited all 222 brigades in the county and acquired first-hand knowledge about the county's physical conditions. with the help of commune peasants, cadres and technicians, he drew up an over-all plan for transforming the county, which the county party committee approved.

li hsin-min's faith in the masses has grown through criticism of lin piao who slandered the masses as born stupid and spread the lie that history was made by "heroes".

western wupao is particularly arid. the few streams, which were insufficient to water the land there, ran dry in winter or during a dry spell.. li hsin-min and the people treasured every single drop of water when they put up a hard fight against a prolonged drought in 1972.

again, the wisdom of the masses helped him solve the problem. in one village, the peasants diverted a mere trickle from a spring into a pond and used the water to dibble the seed in sowing. there were numerous trickles in the area, but li hsin-min never realized that they could be used for irrigation. he summed up the villagers' experience and, in a short time, the county built more than 100 small reservoirs and ponds.

thanks to the down-to-earth leadership by the county party and revolutionary committees, an ever-deepening mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has swept the county since 1970. the amount of land terraced or brought under irrigation during this period totals 4,660 hectares. half of the county's total farmland -- 6,600 hectares -- gives stable yields despite drought or excess rain. although the drought continued in 1973, the county's total output of grain was 31 per cent more than the previous peak year. the county has ended its long-standing dependence on the state for part of its food grain.

the shensi provincial party committee recently issued a circular, calling upon all cadres of the province to learn from the good example of the wupao cadres.

Who Is "Chi-feng"?

(NCNA-English - Shenyang, Jan. 14, 1974)

the political department of a regiment of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army received renminbi 100 yuan, with a letter from the chaoyang county revolutionary committee of liaoning province expressing thanks and asking that the sum be returned.

it explained that the county had received many letters of encouragement and money in the previous few months from all parts of china in response to the news that it had been hit by natural disasters.

"we received one hundred yuan from comrade chi-feng of your regiment," the letter read. "like lei feng, the late outstanding fighter, he took a sharp class stand on what to love and what to hate and showed a communist spirit of selflessness."

the letter reported success in the fight against the disasters under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. arrangements had been made for production and the people's livelihood. they were in a position to return the money. the letter asked: "please find the person and extend the appreciation of the county's eight hundred thousand people."

the name "chi-feng" means successor to the revolutionary spirit of lei feng, a young p.l.a. fighter who died serving the people in 1962. later a campaign was launched throughout china to learn from him. the regiment had no one by the name of chi-feng, and the party committee decided to try to find who the anonymous donor was.

regimental secretary chen yin-chuan was given the job and asked a number of comrades for clues. some people suggested that it might be deputy squad leader chen an-chu of the no. 3 machine-gun company. he had done many good things in the name of "chi-feng". others said it might be wang shu, a fighter of the heavy artillery company, because he often did good things without giving his name.

chen an-chu is an orphan who grew up in the new society. he began doing good things for the people's commune as soon as he put on the red scarf of a young pioneer. after he joined the army, he tried to live up to the tradition of the people's liberation army which is to serve the people whole-heartedly.

during festivals and on his day off he often goes to nearby shops to help. sometimes he goes to the institute for disabled revolutionary servicemen or volunteers to lend a hand in factories or on construction sites. when asked his name, he always answers: "chi-feng".

but chen an-chu denied that he had mailed any money to the people's commune in chaoyang.

then was it wang shu? the heavy artillery company told this incident about him.

on the eve of the spring festival, 1972, wang shu went to an army hospital in changchun to have his appendix removed. on the train he looked after an elderly woman and carried a big bag of apples off the train for her when they arrived. the dense crowd separated them and wang shu could not find her. the woman was not worried. she said to herself: "it's a p.l.a. man, the apples won't be lost." and so she went to her daughter's house by bus.

the daughter left her name and address at several police stations in the neighbourhood so the p.l.a. man could find her and her mother. this, in fact, is what happened, thanks to help from the municipal public security bureau.

the story became known to the company only because some of the staff at the hospital had put him in touch with the local authorities and knew he had told the elderly woman when she praised him for acting like lei feng and asked his name: "i am a p.l.a. man".

but he had not sent the money to the county either.

a letter arrived at this time from a primary school in changchun praising artillery squad leader sung kuei-ming of the second company for being a volunteer counsellor to the little red guards like lei feng. chen yin-chuan soon came to the company to investigate the matter.

early in 1973, sung kuei-ming's company was on duty in changchun. he passed by this primary school every day and saw groups of children on the school grounds. he recalled how enthusiastic lei feng was about teaching the children as revolutionary successors.

sung kuei-ming bought thirty booklets on lei feng, chang szu-teh and other heroes and pencils and exercise books, which he presented to little red guards of the school.

the school found the army unit two months later because the little red guards wanted the p.l.a. man to be their counsellor. but the company had finished its assignment and left.

but the company promised to let sung kuei-ming be an honourary counsellor. he frequently corresponds with the children and helps them.

but inquiries proved that sung kuei-ming also was not the donor.

some comrades suggested that the letter "chi-feng" had written when he sent the money be returned and passed around for the fighters to try to identify the handwriting. this was done and men of the fourth squad said it looked like the hand of the deputy squad leader, li chen-feng. the true donor was finally found. li chen-feng said that a schoolmate of his in chaoyang county had written him of their hard fight against natural disasters and li chen-feng felt a revolutionary fighter should help out. wasn't that how lei feng had acted? so in the name of "chi-feng" he mailed 100 yuan of his savings.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 14, 1974)

a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by foreign trade minister li chiang arrived here by air yesterday. it came to sign the 1974 protocol on goods exchange and payments between the chinese and albanian governments and to pay a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kico ngjela, minister of trade of albania, milo qirko, minister of communications, and aleks verli, minister of finance, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present at the airport.

kico ngjela gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shen Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friendship visiting delegation of trade unionists here today. officials of the delegation are: leader shosuke sugimoto, adviser masahisa suganuma, deputy leader takuji nishimura and secretary-general toshibumi negishi.

the delegation came to china on december 26, 1973. it arrived in peking on january 9 after touring kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, pinghsiang and shanghai. during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited a factory, a university and a "may seventh" cadre school. they will leave for home tomorrow via kwangchow.

Friendship Delegation of China Fishery Association Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

a nine-member friendship delegation of the china fishery association with pao kuang-tsung as its leader and li fu-teh as its deputy leader left here today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china fishery association, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the western japan forum of japan-china friendly fishery.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation to Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1974)

the korean delegation to the 13th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport led by choe chong pil wound up its visit to china and entrained for home this afternoon.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, and ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side on the committee.

present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited tientsin, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai and nanking and was accorded a cordial and friendly reception.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1974)

a malagasy government delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Hold Talks with Malagasy Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks here today with the malagasy government delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs.

malagasy government delegation members taking part in the talks were claude ratsimandresy, roger rakoto, gerard rajaonary, vincent miarakandro, leopold ramaroson, jacques rakotovao and heri mandafatra.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of dapartments concerned ho kung-kai, chang keng-ho, lu hsueh-chien and liu hua.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet Welcoming Malagasy Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the malagasy government delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs.

foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed a toast at the banquet. he spoke warmly of the satisfactory development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. the foreign minister pointed out: "the present international situation is excellent; it is characterized by great disorder in the world. the two superpowers have been contending for world hegemony with mounting ferocity. the people of the world have become more aroused and have made constant progress in the midst of this great disorder."

he continued: "a new, encouraging situation has appeared in the united struggle of the great african peoples against imperialism. african countries have become an important force of the third world and are playing a more and more important role in the international affairs."

the chinese foreign minister said: "we are happy to see that the malagasy people, under the leadership of general gabriel ramanantsoa, have taken positive measures to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy and culture and have won notable success. in the international field, the malagasy government pursues a non-alignment policy, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and white racism, works for the strengthening of african solidarity, supports the national liberation movements in non-independent territories in africa, and supports the just struggles of the arab countries and the palestinian people and of the indochinese peoples and the korean people. it has made beneficial contributions to the cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism and has won praise from the asian and african peoples." foreign minister chi peng-fei wished the malagasy government and people constant and greater victories on their road of advance.

foreign minister ratsiraka in his toast said that the delegation's current visit would close the ties between the malagasy republic and china, consolidate friendship and reinforce solidarity between them.

he said: "there are imperialist countries and colonial countries in the world. there exist on the one side the

exploiters and reactionaries, and on the other the exploited, the dominated and the progressive forces. up till now, a developed part of the world, chiefly a result of the colonialist plunder, is still dominating the other part, the deprived part. however, the world revolution commands us to change this order."

minister ratsiraka pointed out: the historical trend is irresistible, the resultant of all the progressive forces is invincible; that goes in the right direction of history. he said: the malagasy people "have chosen the road of exertion, sacrifice and progress", and "are determined to defend, in spite of all opposition, their sovereignty, dignity and freedom".

also present at the banquet were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and leading members of other organizations.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Who Takes Away Who's Things Without Pay

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1974)

today's "people's daily" carries an article by chang hua, entitled "who takes away who's things without pay". excerpts from the article follow:

the soviet revisionist leaders have always advertised soviet "assistance" to india as a model of "selfless assistance" to the developing countries, and an example of their fostering of the spirit of "internationalism". during his visit to india about one month ago, brezhnev said time and again that: "soviet-indian economic cooperation", which "has no strings attached" is "most selfless" and is designed "to give india further assistance to build a self-reliant economy," etc.

but, not long ago, while talking about soviet "assistance" to india in the moscow tv. station item answering questions on international problem, yuri. zhukov, a "pravda" commentator, held a different view. he refuted the "viewpoint" that "soviet-indian cooperation"

"was not beneficial to the soviet union", and stated on good authority that every inch of soviet "assistance" to india "has remuneration", and that the indian "has never taken anything away from us without pay."

it should be said that mr. zhukov was more frank than brezhnev on this score. but he revealed only half of the truth.

"the indian has never got anything from us without pay". this is absolutely true. is it possible that the indian could get something from the soviet revisionists without pay? everybody knows that the soviet revisionists have patronized the indian bureaucrat-capital and tried their best to put the important industrial departments of india such as metallurgy, machine-building, oil and power under their control through "economic aid". they have dipped their finger into and dominated dozens of projects built with their "assistance" from designing, equipment, supply of raw materials to plans for commissioning. in such circumstances, would it not be a pipedream for anyone to try to get something from the social-imperialists without pay?

using "economic aid" as a pretext, the soviet revisionists have raked in usurious interests from their loans, exploited "aid" recipients by selling equipment at high prices, bought at low prices those products used as repayment in kind for the "aid" as provided by agreement and gone in for buying cheap and selling dear in so-called "equal" trade. such being the case, what is the difference between the fabulous profits gained by the soviet revisionists by all ways and means and taking away without pay? according to figures available from sources of soviet revisionism, the per-unit price for oil and oil products sold to india by the soviet revisionists from 1970 to 1971 was on the average 30 per cent higher than that of the same merchandise sold to west germany. on the other hand, the price for jute exported from india to the soviet union was 31 per cent lower than the average price of jute exported to other countries. thus in more than a decade of receiving "economic aid" from soviet revisionism, india's debt has been piling up and the amount of principal and interest paid has risen year by year. according to statistics, india's debts to the soviet revisionists stood at 548 million rupees in 1961 but climbed to 3,850, million rupees in 1972. the "indian express" reported in 1969 that in that year alone, india paid 110 million rupees of interest to the soviet revisionists. according to figures provided by the indian weekly "point of view", "for every hundred rupees india received in 'aid' from the soviet union, she has to pay back 125 rupees the same year." how can such high "remuneration" be found elsewhere in the world? what can this be other than taking away without pay exclamation

to put it bluntly, the soviet revisionists are carrying out plunder and exploitation in the name of

"aid". in this connection, yuri zhukov has made a wonderful remark. he said that the soviet union "assists india in building factories and india will repay us with output from these factories. this is a promising and effective cooperation, for there is no lack of manpower in india." mr. zhukov deserves credit for these words. listen, how frankly has he put it: i put up money to build factories and you provide manpower -- and cheap manpower at that. the output of the factories must be shipped to the soviet union as remuneration. this amounts to turning india into a processing factory, using indian raw materials and manpower for plunder and exploitation by the soviet union. this is also an embodiment in india of "soviet industry and subsidiary processing factories of asia, africa and latin america."

according to common logic, it is necessary for developing countries to accept some foreign aid which does not impair the sovereignty of the recipient and has no political strings attached, in order to wage struggles against imperialism and colonialism and develop independent national economy. relations between the aid-providing countries and the recipient countries which are based on equality and mutual benefit should be relations of mutual help. here the question of "taking away with pay or without pay" simply does not arise. in aiding developing countries, a genuine socialist country should aim at helping the recipient countries to develop their national economy independently and by self-reliance, get rid of foreign control and change their backward conditions which are the result of long colonial rule. there is not an iota of socialism in what the soviet union has done in its "aid" to india. on the contrary, it is replete with the bad practice of social-imperialism and reeks of big-power hegemonism. in this sense, we should "thank" mr. zhukov for his remarks which have enabled the audience to see more or less the essence of soviet "selfless aid".

CHINA AND UN

Li Su-wen Speaks at Session of UN Commission on Status of Women

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 14, 1974)

the 25th session of the united nations commission on the status of women opened at the u.n. headquarters this morning. chinese representative li su-wen made a speech at the meeting this afternoon.

li su-wen spoke on the path of emancipation traversed by chinese women, the tremendous changes which have taken place in women's status in china since liberation, and the great role played by the chinese women in socialist revolution and socialist construction. she stated that the chinese women resolutely support the women and peoples of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and superpower hegemonism and power politics, and for winning and safeguarding national independence, democracy and peace.

li su-wen said, "women's emancipation is a question of great importance. accounting for half of the humanity, women constitute a great force not to be neglected. their emancipation should be considered a common cause of the whole humanity. over a long period, women of many countries have made persistent efforts and endeavours to oppose the discrimination and oppression against them and to play a full role in all spheres of life as well as in the cause of promoting human progress. however, although there are legal provisions regarding women's rights, yet in some countries, such rights have to date not been effectively guaranteed in practice. in other countries, women still suffer from feudal bondage and are deprived of their rights. in still other areas, women are subjected to aggression, domination and racial discrimination by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. therefore, it is necessary to solve the question now as to how to achieve complete emancipation of women, bring about a radical improvement of their conditions and enable women throughout the world to become really conscious of their role as the masters of their own life."

she continued, "through our own experiences, we chinese women have come to understand deeply that it is by no means an easy task to lead women onto the path of genuine emancipation. in the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china, the broad masses of women, especially the toiling women on the lowest rung of the social ladder, suffered heavily from slavery and oppression under the sway of the political authority, clan authority, religious authority and the authority of the husband. many progressive women had made continuous efforts to seek the way to the emancipation of women. others had tried to secure women's

rights and status by tackling the women's problem alone, but to no avail. having gone through these twists and turns, the chinese women became aware that the women's movement was an integral part of the revolutionary movement as a whole; and that to win women's emancipation, it was imperative, first of all, to fight for national independence and liberation and socialism. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, they actively plunged themselves into the surging revolutionary struggle of the people. at the same time, they came to realize through their practice in struggle that the emancipation of women, like all other great movements of the people, was an undertaking of vital concern to the masses in their millions and that it was therefore necessary to rely on and mobilize the masses of women themselves, evoke their latent enthusiasm for liberation through intensive and painstaking ideological and organizational work, and turn it into an inexhaustible force. precisely because millions upon millions of women, together with the entire people of the country, took an active part in the chinese people's struggle for liberation, the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism was finally overthrown, the chinese people won their liberation and the broad masses of women stood up."

she noted, "today, in socialist new china, the working people are masters of their country. women enjoy equal status with men in all spheres of life -- political, economic, cultural, social, as well as in the family. suppressed for thousands of years, the wisdom and strength of women are now set free. they are taking an active part in our socialist revolution and socialist construction, playing the role of 'propping up half the heaven'. they have thus commanded high respect of the people. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mental outlook of women of all nationalities in china has undergone even more profound changes. they show concern for state and world affairs. they are anxious to serve the people better. they study hard, dare to think and act, link their work and labour with the building of socialism, the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and the cause for human progress, and have made positive contributions."

the chinese representative pointed out that in china, labour is a glorious and magnificent undertaking. women enjoy and exercise their right to work at various posts. they are working with vigour in all fields. on the fronts of industry, communications, agriculture, education, art and culture, health and sciences, women are also working hard for socialism. all this shows: time has changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men can accomplish, women can too.

li su-wen stated, "the chinese communist party and government attach great importance to training and promoting cadres from among women, particularly from among women workers and peasants. this is a great task of far-reaching

significance in our revolution and construction. since liberation, and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, many outstanding women workers and peasants have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. from the highest leading organs of the party and the government as well as the national people's congress down to the local administrations, factories and people's communes, large numbers of outstanding women have taken up leading posts. ordinary women textile workers have become leaders of the party and the state and former tibetan women serfs are now outstanding leading cadres held in respect. they are playing an increasingly remarkable role by keeping in close contact with the masses, and serving the people diligently and wholeheartedly. the emergence of tens of thousands of women cadres in our country is an important indication of the emancipation of china's women."

she went on, "the chinese communist party and government have also paid much attention to the protection of women. laws have been enforced and various measures adopted to give women special labour protection and the principle of equal pay for equal work is applied. furthermore, canteens, nurseries, kindergartens, maternity and health centres have been set up everywhere, planned parenthood is promoted, and men as well as women are encouraged to share domestic chores. all this has not only ensured the good health of women but also created favourable conditions for freeing them from household drudgery so that they may play a better part in political activities and productive work.

"since liberation, women's status in our country has undergone tremendous changes unparalleled in china's history. however, the remnants of the feudal ideas and old customs and habits left over from the old society cannot be eliminated at one swoop and it is necessary to continue the protracted struggle against the old idea of looking down upon women."

li su-wen said, "while taking part in the construction of our motherland, we chinese women are closely following at all times the struggles waged by women of other countries in the world. we are glad to see that the present international situation is developing further in the direction favourable to the people. the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened. more and more women are taking part in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for winning women's rights and emancipation. women of the third world, in particular, are carrying on unremitting struggles to win and safeguard national independence, to defend state sovereignty and develop national economy and culture, and have won new victories. for this, we extend our warm congratulations to them. of course, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the aggression and domination by imperialism and colonialism continue to bring disasters to women of some countries. in the middle east, with the support of the superpowers, the israeli zionists have repeatedly launched aggressive wars,

thus displacing many palestinian and arab women and subjecting them to persecution. in southern africa, under racist oppression, the broad masses of women are even deprived of the fundamental human rights and freedoms. moreover, in order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers are stepping up their armament race, frenziedly developing nuclear weapons and carrying out aggression, subversion, control and interference everywhere, posing a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples and women of various countries. to win their rights and emancipation, it is imperative for the women of various countries to fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

she added, "the struggles of women and peoples of various countries always support each other. we resolutely support women and peoples of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and superpower hegemonism and power politics and for winning and safeguarding national independence, democracy and peace. we resolutely support women of various countries in their struggles to oppose discrimination against women and to win equal rights between men and women in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as in the family. we firmly believe that it is an irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution and that the just cause of the peoples of the world is bound to win. women of all countries will, in the light of the specific conditions and circumstances of their respective countries, push forward continuously the cause of women's emancipation."

the morning meeting elected the chairman, vice-chairmen and rapporteur of the current session. mrs. helvi sipila, assistant secretary-general for u.n. social development and humanitarian affairs, made the opening remarks.

the current session of the commission on the status of women will end on february 1.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

On Slaves, Heroes and History

- criticism of Lin Piao's "Historical Interpretation of Heroes"

by

Chi Chün (纪军)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1974)

Who are the masters of history? Are the slaves or the heroes the makers of history? For a long time, this has been the focus of the struggle between historical materialism and historical idealism, and it is also a question of fundamental nature in our struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao.

The Slaves Are the Makers of History

Marxism holds that it is not the heroes who are the makers of history but the slaves who are the makers of history. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

The people are engaged in productive activities, and they are the main force in transforming nature. Because of this, the history of social development is also the history of the working people. The working people are not only the creators of material wealth, but also the creators of spiritual wealth. Separated from the practice of struggle for production by the masses, the whole society will not be able to survive, and it would be beside the point to speak of such things as "geniuses" or "makers of history."

Since stepping into class society, the history of mankind has become the history of class struggle, and the masses of the people are precisely the decisive force for carrying out class struggle and transforming society.

The concept of "the slaves are the makers of history" of Marxism is a scientific summing up of history. This concept is fundamentally opposed to the concept of "the heroes are the makers of history" propagated by bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao.

Turning over the pages of history of class society, people will find that social development, and in particular the transformation of social systems one after another, are mostly determined by the revolutionary struggle of the people in overthrowing reactionary rule.

For example, the disintegration of the system of slavery was brought about by the insurrection of millions of slaves. The transition period between the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States in Chinese history was a period which witnessed the evolution of the slave-owning society into the feudal society. The process of evolution of this social system was from beginning to end interwoven with constant insurrections of slaves against the slave-owners and repeated struggles and trial of strength between the slave-owning aristocrats and the newly emerging landlord class. The struggle for hegemony among the seven powerful states and among various schools of thought brought great disorder to the land, and led to a well-known period of intense upheaval in Chinese history. At the time, slave insurrections on quite an extensive scale broke out in many of the feudal states. These uprisings caused the slave-owning aristocrats to bemoan the fact that "theirs was not a normal time" and it would be difficult to maintain their rule. Slave uprisings and insurrections continued unremittingly for almost two hundred years, and fundamentally shook the reactionary rule of the slave-owning aristocrats. The struggle of the slaves against the slave-owners and the struggle of the civilians against the nobilities were the fundamental motive force pushing the evolution of the Chinese slave-owning society toward the feudal society.

In the long Chinese feudal society, for the sake of opposing the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the landlord class, the peasant masses had carried out hundreds of major and minor peasants' uprisings and peasants' wars. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development on Chinese feudal society. For each of the major peasant uprisings and wars dealt a blow to the feudal regime of the time, and hence more or less furthered the growth of the social productive forces." ("The Chinese Revolution and the CCP")

The history of the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution similarly proved this great truth that the slaves are the makers of history. Chairman Mao, in such brilliant works as "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" profoundly pointed out: Why did the former bourgeois democratic revolution led by Sun Yat-sen failed to achieve its objective after a number of decades? One of the basic lessons was that the workers, peasants and working people who comprised over 90 percent of the population of the country had not been mobilized. That was why Sun Yat-sen in his

will called for "arousing the masses of people." One of the basic experience in the ability of the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party to score great victories and topple the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism was the mobilization of the broad masses of people in the whole country to take part in the struggle.

After the liberation of the whole country, under the leadership of the Party and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, peasants and working people, glowing with soaring revolutionary zeal and creative spirit, became the main force of socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and working people further played the role of the main force.

Do not all these historical facts show that the slaves are the masters as well as the makers of history?

Lin Piao tampered with the history of class struggle with the broad masses of people as the main body and perverted it into the history of coups d'etat of a few people. He only talked about the assassination of Wang Liao by Chuan Chu but made no mention of "the rebellion of artisans against the royal household." He only talked about the practice of fratricide by Hu Hai, but made no mention of the uprisings staged by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang. He only talked about the dictatorship of Empress Lü, but made no mention of the uprisings of Ch'ih Mei and T'ung Ma. He only talked about the practice of patricide by Yang Kuang, but made no mention of the uprisings of Tou Chien-te and others. He only talked about the "Rebellion at Hsüanwu Gate" but made no mention of the rebellions staged by Wang Hsien-chih and Huang Ch'ao. He only talked about "the thud of a hatchet under a flickering candle that constituted a riddle of the past" but made no mention of the peasant insurrections of Sung Chiang and Fang La. He only talked about Prince Yen seizing the throne, but made no mention of the peasant wars of Li Tzu-ch'eng and Chang Hsien-chung. He only talked about Yung Cheng forging the imperial edict to seize power, but made no mention of the T'aip'ing T'ien-kuo revolutionary movement. He struck out at one stroke the history of class struggle of the past 2,000 and more years, distorted it as the history of coups d'etat, and nonsensically said that failure to notice the coups d'etat was "failure to see the essential problem." He concentrated on talking about coups d'etat and about individuals but made no mention of class or line. He obliterated the historical role of the people and vainly attempted to turn those clowns of history staging coups d'etat" into "controlling powers" and "heroes" of history. This is a shameless distortion of history and an open betrayal of Marxism.

Lin Piao arbitrarily described the history of class struggle with the masses of people as the main body as history determined by individual "geniuses." This is no new discovery, but only some rubbish culled from former idealists in history. Thomas Carlyle, the 19th century British bourgeois philosopher--this rascal who was called "the most despicable ruffian" by Marx and Engels--described "hero worship" as the sole motive power in determining history. Throughout his fantasia, he nonsensically described all actual class contradictions as contradictions between men of virtue and stupid people, between the eminent and the humble. Because of this, he was of the view that people must defer to those who

were high-ranking persons and men of virtue by birth, and submit to their domination. As early as 1850, Marx and Engels had already repudiated such reactionary fallacies. (Ref. "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 7, p. 307) However, Lin Piao stubbornly adhered to the "historical interpretation of heroes" because he also wanted to arrive at the same conclusion, and that was to let such so-called "geniuses" as himself and his son represent the landlord and bourgeois classes in exercising fascist dictatorship over the people. That was their rapacious design.

History Makes Heroes

Proceeding from his ultra idealist interpretation of history, Lin Piao nonsensically said that only one single "genius" that determined the development of history could appear in "every several hundred years in the world, and in every several thousand years in China." According to this kind of fallacy, the birth of heroes or great people is not determined by times or the demand of class struggle, but is preordained, and only one could appear in every several hundred years or in every several thousand years. That is reactionary mysticism and fatalism.

This fallacy of Lin Piao is out and out opposed to Marxism. Marxism holds that heroes do not simply drop from the skies, but are produced by times, by class struggles and by revolutionary movements.

The great leader Marx pointed out: "Each social period must have its own great people, and if there are no such people, it must create this kind of people." ("The Civil War in France")

In the slave-owning society of early China, there was born such a leader of slave uprising as Chih "whose fame rivaled the sun and the moon." In the long feudal society of China, the hundreds of peasant uprisings and peasant wars led to the emergence of great numbers of heroes who served the people faithfully and loyally, worked uncomplainingly and struggled valiantly to the end. From Ch'en Sheng, Wu Kuang to Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, they were all gradually tempered in the dynamic and heroic mass struggles to become heroes who commanded thousands of troops, exerted their influence on the world and stood proudly upright. How could it be said that a single hero would only appear "in every several thousand years in China?" Within the scope of the whole world, both Marx and Engels, the great leaders of the proletariat, were contemporary people, and so were Lenin and Stalin. How could it be said that only one could appear in "every several hundred years."

Lenin pointed out: "A hallmark of every genuine revolution" is the "rapid production of ten times and even hundred times the number of personages from among the oppressed toiling masses who are capable of waging political struggle." ("Left Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder) The practice of socialist revolution and construction in China has long ago shown that "heroes of this kind number by the thousands."

After the "historical interpretation of history" advocated by Lin Piao and company was criticized, they again changed their tactic and advocated the reactionary fallacy of "both the heroes and slaves are the makers of history"

and continued to offer stubborn resistance. It must be pointed out that the anti-people counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators of the Lin Piao clique have basically not any slaves or working people in their eyes and minds. They not only do not admit that the slaves are the makers of history, but they also do not truly believe that "both the heroes and slaves are the makers of history." The purpose of their propagating this fallacy was to practice deceit and to keep a place for their reactionary concept of "heroes are the makers of history" under the guise of "both are the makers" so as to propagate "heroes are the makers." Furthermore, the saying that "both are the makers" is in theory also basically wrong. Heroes of the people's revolution are members of the people. They are tempered in the revolutionary struggle of the people and are trained from among the masses. Historical materialism holds that slaves are the makers of history and history makes heroes, or, the people creates the heroes. Without the masses there is no history. Without the lively and dynamic mass movement there are also no great heroes.

This does not mean to negate or disparage the parts played by heroes in history. Revolutionary leaders of the proletariat represent the fundamental interests and aspirations of the masses as well as the orientation of social development, and they play a very important part in history. However, the proletarian leaders can only be the organizers and leaders of the activities of the people in making history. They can only play their enormous role in accordance with the trend of historical development, but they cannot determine or change the main trend of historical development. Because of this they must stand higher and see farther than the rest of the masses, and they are able to do this mainly by relying, not on so-called "talent" but on taking part in the revolutionary practice of the masses. The role of the leaders is based on the practice of struggle by the masses. The ideas of the leaders originate from the masses. They centralize the actual struggle experience of the masses, raise them to the plane of theory, draw the theory, line, and general and specific policies for guiding the mass struggle from the masses and bring them back to the masses, and bring into maximum play the decisive role of the people as the makers of history.

"History has already proved that great revolutionary struggles will create great people, and bring out in them talents which hitherto cannot be brought into play." (Lenin: "In Memory of Y.M. Sverdlov) The proletariat is the most advanced revolutionary class with the greatest future. Great leaders of the proletariat are born through the crystallization of the great wisdom of the proletarian political party and the people in understanding the world and transforming the world. Marxism looks at the question of genius from the relation of the masses, classes, political parties and leaders. A genius is dependent not on one or several individuals but on the proletarian political party, the mass line and collective wisdom. What we require is not one or two successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, but millions of successors. Where do the millions of successors come from? They do not drop from the skies, but have to be trained in the practice of mass movements and tempered in the storm of revolution. We are living in a very great era, and this era requires heroes, and has already created and is still creating them.

Three years ago, when Lin Piao and company mounted their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat at the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, how clamorous was their hauteur. They seemed to have the power of blasting the Lushan Mountain to the ground and stopping the rotation of the earth. But not long afterward this anti-Party and anti-people careerist was smashed to death, failed completely and came to an ignominious end. This is another case in point of the bankruptcy of the idealist historical interpretation of heroes.

* * *

STUDY OF NEW YEAR'S DAY MESSAGE

Doggedly Apply Marxism to the Criticism of Revisionism and Carry Proletarian Educational Revolution Through to the End

- understanding of some cadres, workers propaganda team personnel and teachers and students who participate in the discussion and study of the "New Year's Day Message"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1974)

(NCNA dispatch, January 3, 1974) The broad masses of cadres, teachers, students and workers of Tsinghua University and Peking University have for days enthusiastically held study meetings and forums to seriously study the "New Year's Day Message," editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Center. They pledged that in the new year they must continuously carry forward the spirit of the 10th Party National Congress, further carry out well the socialist revolution in the superstructure including various spheres of culture, warmly support the newborn things emerging in the great cultural revolution and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

Warmly Cheer the Lively Revolutionary Scene on the Educational Front

In studying the "New Year's Day Message," some Party-member cadres, workers' propaganda team personnel, worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers reviewed the past year and warmly cheered the lively revolutionary scene appearing in the course of unfolding a penetrating criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and firmly adhering to the Party's basic line on the educational front.

Student of the electrical engineering department of Tsinghua University and secretary of the students Party branch Chou Yü-ch'ing and student of the industrial automation department and coal mine worker Sun Te-yü said: We studied the "New Year's Day Message" late into the night. We felt that we had nothing to hide and were elated and inspired. "Socialism is advancing triumphantly everywhere." This is also true of Tsinghua University. On July 27, 1968, in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, the working class of the capital along with the PLA swept into our campus to lead the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation, and brought profound changes to the features of the university. After the beginning of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the proletarian revolution in education developed more vigorously. Following the 10th Party National Congress, the whole university whipped up a mass campaign for upholding the spirit of the 10th Party National Congress, firmly adhering to the Party's basic line, vigorously waging class struggle in the ideological sphere and giving impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education with the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as the key link. The broad masses of cadres, teachers, students and workers were full of fight. Using the weapon of airing their views, contending and debating to the fullest extent and publicizing their views in big-character posters in conjunction with the realities of

the school, they criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line, the bourgeois world outlook and the ways of Confucius and Mencius, launched new attacks against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, and consolidated and developed the fruitful results of the great cultural revolution through struggle. In struggle, the teachers, students and workers greatly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuous revolution, and rapidly pushed teaching, scientific research, production, logistic and other work forward. A very favorable situation developed in the whole university. For the worker-peasant-soldier students to attend college, manage the college and transform the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought--this is a privilege and fighting task granted us by Chairman Mao. Hereafter, we must continue to show concern for and participate in the socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture and wage a struggle to insure the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in various spheres of the superstructure.

Li Chia-k'uan, standing committee member of the Peking University Party Committee, and Han Ch'i-ch'eng, secretary of the General Party Branch of the Mathematics Department, said that in the past year the broad masses of cadres, teachers, students and workers of Peking University had vigorously tackled such a matter of top importance as the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and criticized revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook with the basic line taken as the key link, and consolidated and developed the fruitful results of the great proletarian revolution and the educational revolution. The liberal arts and foreign language departments persisted in taking society as a factory. The department of sciences followed the approach of operating school with open door and gradually established the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research. Over 2,300 worker-peasant-soldier students of the whole university are about to graduate and another large group of workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience would be ushered in. At present, the teachers, students and workers are continuously deepening the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line, unremittingly criticizing the way of thinking that worships Confucius but opposes the Legalist school and launching new attacks against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Everywhere there has emerged a lively revolutionary scene. Numerous factors teach us that only by seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic line can we resist erroneous trends of thought of all descriptions, direct persevere efforts toward proper practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure and carry the socialist revolution on the educational front through to the end.

Criticism of Revisionism Is a Long-Term Combat Task

At a study forum, the cadres, teachers and students of Tsinghua University and Peking University summed up experiences in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. They deeply felt that the struggle for firm adherence to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and against revisionism is a long-term combat task.

President of the students union of Peking University and a junior of the philosophy department Chang Tao-mi said that in the "New Year's Day Message" it was stated that "the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism tells us that struggle against revisionism is a long-term one." This was understood by me through personal experience. In 1960, I came from the army unit to Peking to attend college. But after two years, I was chased out of the campus like many other worker-peasant-soldier students. This was because there was something wrong with the line at the time. The bourgeoisie was then ruling the university. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I again attended college. College education for workers, peasants and soldiers was a result of the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a victory for the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie. But this struggle has not ended. Up to now some people still vainly attempt to negate such a new thing born of the cultural revolution as college education for workers, peasants and soldiers. This cannot be tolerated. "The struggle against revisionism is a long-term one." In the face of the excellent situation on the educational front, we worker-peasant-soldier students must keep a clear head, persist in the philosophy of struggle, further bring into play the role of the revolution in education as reinforcements, develop the excellent situation, win still greater victories and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

Secretary to the general Party branch of the Machinery Department of Tsinghua University Ch'en Tung-hao said that the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Center pointed out, "The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the political-ideological front is long and tortuous and even very acute at times." The realities of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front proves that this assertion is entirely correct. "The tree wants to remain quiet, but the winds won't stop." The vain attempt of the bourgeoisie to stage a comeback on the educational front is dictated by their class nature. Starting from this understanding, the Party committee of Tsinghua University aroused in 1973 the teachers, students and workers to further launch the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and to vigorously criticize the ultra-Rightist essence of Lin Piao's line, thus enabling the broad masses of cadres and the people to receive profound education. The practice of struggle tells us that the struggle against revisionism on the educational front is a long-term one. We certainly must carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end.

Revolutionary Intellectuals Must Continuously Forge Ahead

In studying the "New Year's Day Message," some teachers linked the task of socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture with a special talk on the question of transformation of intellectuals. They said that to continuously forge ahead, intellectuals must in the process of work and study gradually foster a communist world outlook, gradually study well Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and gradually merge as one with the workers and peasants.

Professor of Tsinghua University and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Water Conservation Department Chang Jen said that from practice

I had come to understand that only by seriously transforming their world outlook could intellectuals do something wholesome in the socialist revolution and construction and that in order to transform the world outlook properly, we must doggedly follow the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao, integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and transform the old ideas in the struggle to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. We must be good at knowing ourselves, look our own weaknesses in the face, forge continuously ahead along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and could not stop midway. Some people thought that the intellectuals had done almost everything in their transformation and felt rather uneasy at the mention of transformation. This was forgetting historical lessons. Before the great cultural revolution, the old Party committee of our university paid no attention to the ideological transformation of intellectuals thus causing the bourgeois thinking to spread among some people. They not only committed mistakes themselves but also brought losses to the Party work. "No distinction can be made without comparison." From both positive and negative experiences, I have come to understand that the greatest concern and care for us intellectuals come from Chairman Mao, the Party, the working class and the worker-peasant-soldier masses. We must bravely forge ahead along the "May 7 Directive" road charted by Chairman Mao and contribute our strength to the proletarian revolution in education.

Teacher Ku Kuo-jui of the Chinese Language Department of Peking University said that through practice of fighting in common with the worker-peasant-soldier students in recent years I had deeply felt that in order to speed up the remolding of their world outlook, the intellectuals must first study properly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in practice. The speciality in literature is not just an educational battlefront but also a literary and art battlefront. It has not only the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line but also the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art. We must continue to apply Marxism to the criticism of revisionism, remold our world outlook in the course of criticizing revisionism, and firmly follow the revolutionary road charted by Chairman Mao.

We Must Carry the Revolution in the Superstructure Through to the End

In the course of studying the "New Year's Day Message," the cadres, teachers and students of Tsinghua University and Peking University all pledged that in the new year they would surely continue to carry out well the socialist revolution in the superstructure including various spheres of culture, develop an excellent situation and win still greater victories.

Chang Feng-jui, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Tsinghua University and member of the "July 27" on-the-campus workers propaganda team, said that Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee had all along attached unusual importance to the revolution in the superstructure. The school is an important position in the superstructure. Looking back over the course of fightig in the past five years and more, we deeply felt that to occupy and transform the educational battlefront is indeed a long-term, arduous task. The bourgeoisie is unreconciled to the working class leading the school. They always adopt different struggle tactics and different forms of struggle in different

periods to challenge the working class. If we were off guard, we would leave important matters neglected. This would have a direct bearing on the long-term plan for the training of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause. For over five years, we have continuously carried out the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie--for occupation and against occupation, for transformation and against transformation. Never for a single day has this struggle ceased. Our revolution in education is advancing in struggle, just as new things are growing in struggle. The whole body of our work propaganda team have made up their minds to fight a long battle in the school under the centralized leadership of the Party and never to be unworthy of the fervent expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao. With the affectionate concern of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, with the energetic support of the working class of the capital and with the Party's leadership, we have complete confidence in ourselves and have the determination to carry the proletarian revolution on the educational front through to the end.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Kweichow Holds 5th Trade Union Congress and Elects 5th Committee of Kweichow Trade Union Council

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 31, 1973)

(NCNA Kweiyang, December 30, 1973) Kweichow held the 5th Trade Union Congress in Kweiyang between December 19 and 28. All the delegates conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and the series of instructions put forth by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning trade union work, summed up the historical experience of the two-line struggle in the workers' movement in Kweichow and elected the 5th Committee of the Kweichow Trade Union Council.

Attending the congress were Li Pao-hua (李葆华), Second Secretary of the Kweichow Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wu Hsiang-pi (吴向必), Chang Jung-sen (张荣森), Chia T'ing-san (贾庭三), Li Li (李立), Lo Hsi-k'ang (罗锡康), Liu Hsing-sheng (刘兴胜), Ch'en Hsing-keng (陈行庚), Li T'ing-kuei (李庭桂), Chang Yu-huan (张玉环), Chang Chien-min (张健民), Fu Ai-nung (傅蔼农), T'ien Tzu-ming (田子明) and Sun Ch'ang-te (孙昌德), responsible persons of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kweichow Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They extended warm congratulations to the congress and the staff members and workers in the whole province.

This congress was a grand assembly of the working class in Kweichow. Among a total of 1,444 delegates who attended the congress, there were old advanced figures, activists who had come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, cadres of the trade unions, engineers and technicians. Industrial workers accounted for 58.9 percent of the total delegates, women delegates accounted for 25.4 percent and representatives of the minority nationalities of Miao, Puyi, T'ung, Shui, Yi and Kelao accounted for 12 percent. Ninety-six representatives of the Red Army veterans, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA fighters, retired old workers, workers in culture, education, health and scientific research and family dependents of workers attended the congress as guests. The whole congress was full of vigor and vitality and filled with the warm atmosphere of fighting in unity.

Comrade Li Pao-hua spoke at the congress on behalf of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee and the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee. He urged the working class in the whole province to seriously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, resolutely implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, continue to give top priority to the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, study diligently Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and struggle to further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that unity is the guarantee for victory in

the proletarian revolutionary cause. On the foundation of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must constantly consolidate and strengthen the unity of the working class and the unity of the people of various nationalities, unite all the forces that can be united and under the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strive to build our country into a great socialist country. He called upon the trade union organizations at various levels to become the Party's competent assistants in conducting mass work among the workers under the Party's centralized leadership and unite the broad masses of workers to grasp revolution, promote production and work hard to accomplish the various combat tasks set forth by the 10th Party Congress.

The delegates to the congress discussed freely the present excellent situation prevailing in Kweichow and at home and abroad. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the working class in the whole province seriously studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, energetically took part in the revolutionary mass criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao anti-Party cliques, thoroughly promoted struggle-criticism-transformation in the various spheres in the superstructure, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class in the whole province worked hard to grasp revolution and promote production, and the total industrial output value in the whole province in 1973 increased to about double that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution. Steeled in the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of workers have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a considerable number of activists have come to the fore. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 16,000 workers have gloriously joined the Communist Party of China, over 30,000 young workers have joined the Communist Youth League, and a great number of new worker-cadres have taken up leading posts at various levels. Looking back and ahead, the delegates showed greater revolutionary heroism and were resolved to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to score still greater victories.

During the congress, filled with strong proletarian righteous indignation and in conjunction with the realities of trade union work, the delegates thoroughly criticized the fallacies of the dying out of class struggle, economism and syndicalism spread by the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao anti-Party cliques in the workers' movements, and their criminal acts in sabotaging the Party's leadership over the workers' movement and disrupting the workers' movement. The delegates profoundly realized that the trade union organizations at all levels must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, and under the Party's leadership, grasp firmly class struggle and adhere to the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat before they can really play the role of the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In accordance with the five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young people, the congress elected the 5th committee of the Kweichow Trade Union Council after repeated consultations and discussions. After the election at the 1st plenary

session of the committee and the approval of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, 21 standing committee members of the Kweichow Trade Union Council were elected with Lo Hsi-k'ang as the president and Wang Chih-ming (王志明), Yao Kuo-hsiang (姚国祥) and Wu Yü-ying (Miao nationality 吴玉英 f.) as vice presidents.

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PLA NAVY

Be Doubly Vigilant in Guarding the Territorial Waters

by

the whole body of commanders and fighters of the Warship Kuanchou of a certain fleet of the Chinese PLA Navy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 2, 1974)

In the course of carrying through to the letter the spirit of the 10th National Party Congress and safeguarding the coastal defense of our motherland, we happily recalled the scene of the great leader Chairman Mao inspecting our warship in former years. This gave us a deeper understanding of the battle call put forward to us by the 10th Party Congress that we must strengthen our war preparedness against wars of aggressions and be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social-imperialism and be ready to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely any enemy that dare invade us.

Twenty years ago, on his first inspection of the naval fleet units, the great leader Chairman Mao came to our Warship Kuanchou and wrote the brilliant inscription: "We certainly must build a powerful navy to oppose imperialist aggression," thus laying down a grand program for the building of the people's navy. For twenty years, the whole body of commanders and fighters of our warship have firmly borne in mind Chairman Mao's teachings at all times and have assiduously studied, undergone hard training, continuously raised our line consciousness and political and military quality and strengthened the building of the armed force units. We have successfully accomplished the glorious task of defending the motherland's coastal defense outposts entrusted to us by the Party and the people.

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th National Party Congress, we have further studied Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription and come further to understand so long as there is no change in the era and in the aggressive nature of social-imperialism, we can never change our fundamental task in carrying out Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription and resisting imperialist aggression. On the basis of a heightened awareness of the line, the whole warship has rapidly whipped up a new wave of enthusiasm for military training. To further improve our ability to wipe out the enemy, we have plunged into a winter camping exercise at sea. While undergoing training, the masses of the offshore islands brought before us accusations against the towering crime of imperialism in intruding into our territorial waters, thus further arousing our unrivaled hatred against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. We are determined to undergo hard training to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy, to build a powerful navy, and to defend the 10,000-li long coast of the motherland and the red rivers and mountains of the proletariat.

Various combat posts of the gun and artillery department feared neither storms nor hazards and carried out rigorous training in compliance with the strict requirements. The forecastle main gun was a position which the great leader Chairman Mao had come and inspected in person in the past. Once, the warship was navigating in a side wind, and the waves kept sweeping over the foredeck, leaving the fighters soaking wet. The bone-chilling sea water splashed all over their bodies through their collars, but at the thought of Chairman Mao's teachings, all doggedly stuck to their combat posts in the course of training. To annihilate the enemies more effectively in war times, the anti-aircraft gunners underwent hard training in aiming. As time dragged on, their eyes smarted in the sea wind and tears kept on running down their faces. But the fighters purposely directed the muzzle of the gun against the wind to take aim. To improve their night-fighting skill, while the ship cast anchor for the night, they constantly used the evening time to grope for the laws governing night aiming. They aimed not at nearby objects but at distant ones in the course of training. They did not drill themselves with large targets but picked small targets for rigorous training. The commanders and fighters said, "We are drilled for battle and should do everything as though we are in actual combat." The fighters helped and learned from each other in military affairs and showed concern for each other's livelihood. When the trainers went through training at their combat posts, other comrades fetched water for them and helped them put things in order. The whole warship was of one mind and made concerted effort. There was a great improvement in military skills. A certain combat post hit a "bouyant mine" with the first shot in a ball-firing exercise. The "buoyant mine" broke to pieces and sank to the bottom of the sea.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, we are always on the alert and are ever ready for guarding the territorial waters of the motherland. Last year, when the people of the whole country were jubilantly celebrating the National Day, we felt it a great honor as we patrolled the outposts of coastal defense and stood guard for the great leader Chairman Mao and for defending the people of the motherland revelling in National Day celebrations. The warship braved adverse winds and cut through rough seas to patrol the territorial waters day and night.

We have come to understand deeply that Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription is a beacon light that guides us forward to victory. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and build this glorious warship once inspected by Chairman Mao into a sharper steel blade at sea. We must fight where the Party and the people direct us, make proper preparations against any war of aggression in defense of the sacred territorial waters of the motherland and be ever ready to annihilate all the enemies that dare invade us.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Central China Scientists Achieve New Successes by Integrating with Workers, Peasants

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 15, 1974)

members of the hupeh institute of hydrobiology have undertaken scientific research with workers and peasants and completed 24 fairly important research items in the past two years. some scientific and technical problems from production units were tackled.

this institute stresses the study of fresh water aquatic life, including fish and weeds. in order to end the blockage of industrial pipes by fresh water mussels, members of the institute went to some factories and, together with workers, investigated the life cycle of the mussels. they went into icy river to collect specimens and into stuffy and stinking industrial pipes to make observations. they also ran laboratory cultures. this research provided the scientific basis for solving the problem.

with the development of fish breeding in lakes and reservoirs, demand for bigger size fry has increased. the institute sent members to the east lake fish breeding farm in wuhan where they made successful experiments in cooperation with aquatic workers on 67 hectares of natural bodies of water and deep lakes. they fed fry with natural bait supplemented by artificial bait and got two-inch-long fry in small water bodies to grow to at least four inches in 25 days of intensified culture. the survival rate comes to more than 70 per cent.

based on a few specimens of sick fish in laboratory analysis, a research worker formerly decided that the water mold disease of grass carps was caused by parasitic wheel animalcules. he went to a fish breeding farm in 1971 and joined its workers and members of a people's commune in dealing with fish diseases. by learning from them and examining and treating different grass carp diseases, he found that the water mold disease was caused in fact by bacteria. in cooperation with workers of the fish breeding farm, he devised ways to prevent this disease.

successful prevention and treatment of fish diseases with herbal medicine shows the transformation in the thinking of scientists who integrate with workers and peasants. as a result, progress is made in scientific research. a group of scientists from the institute went to the countryside to study how to prevent and treat fish diseases in 1972. they and members of people's communes summed up folk remedies for treating alimentaritis of

grass carps and worked out an effective prescription. it is inexpensive because rural areas abound with herbs.

this research group tried to isolate the bacterium causing alimentaritis of grass carp. drawing on their experience, members of the group considered that there was a close relationship between alimentaritis and gill disease of grass carp. so they suggested identifying the germs that cause gill disease. they pored over many scientific books and journals and, after overcoming a host of difficulties, succeeded in isolating myxobacterium g4 strain -- a virulent bacterium responsible for gill disease. the mortality rate is 100 per cent. this group is doing further research on the biological characteristics of this bacterium and isolation of germs of bacterial fish diseases and ways to treat such diseases.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Province Sets Up 3,000 Light Industry Factories

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 16, 1974)

central china's hunan province has set up more than 3,000 light industry factories since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. these include tanneries, plastics factories, sugar-refineries, cigarette and match factories and paper mills. they are both in the cities along railway lines and in remote hilly counties.

total value of light industrial and handicraft products last year was more than double the 1965 figure.

the cultural revolution fired the workers to greater enthusiasm for socialism. guided by chairman mao's general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy, the provincial light industry department sent groups of leading cadres, veteran workers and technicians to do investigation in the countryside. these groups helped rural people's communes develop farm and side-line production and make use of lake islets and barren mountain slopes to grow reeds, bamboo, aromatic herbs and other raw materials for light industry. such acreage now exceeds 50,000 hectares.

the provincial light industry department signed produce-purchase contracts with the communes and production brigades which are expanding side-line production in a planned way. this guarantees raw material for light industry. this practice also helps strengthen the rural collective economy.

hunan had almost no sugar-refineries. now it boasts 20. sugar-cane production has grown over the past few years.

expanded sources of raw material in the neighbourhood have resulted in bigger output of light industrial goods and lower production costs.

Inner Mongolia Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 16, 1974)

inner mongolia's light industry has made rapid progress since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. the autonomous region now has over 1,500 light industry factories and mills making 2,000 varieties of products, including woollen, cotton and chemical fabrics, sugar, foodstuffs, shoes, enamelware and dairy products.

this north china region had no modern industry before liberation. people depended on other parts of the country for daily necessities, and sometimes they had to barter a fat mutton sheep for a box of matches.

the iron and steel, coal, power and machine-building industries built after liberation and the rapidly growing agriculture and animal husbandry provide the equipment and raw materials necessary for the expansion of light industry.

priority has been given to expanding the industries that are directly related to agriculture and animal husbandry, in line with the general policy for developing the national economy, "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the region now has 25 dairy products plants producing milk powder, cream and cheese as well as meat-packing and other factories.

the regional capital of huhehot is now one of china's major woollen textile centres. it has three woollen mills

whose products include woollen fabrics, knitting wool and blankets. big tanneries in paotou and silinhot turn out several hundred thousand pieces of hides a year.

the region has enlarged sugar-beet acreage to promote the development of the sugar industry. apart from meeting the region's own needs, the seven sugar refineries in inner mongolia supply other parts of the country.

factories in paotou, huhehot and other cities make enamel and aluminium ware, rubber and plastic products and other goods of top quality for the people of various nationalities.

Northwest China Minority Area Produces Mining Machinery

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 16, 1974)

northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region is now producing belt conveyors, scraper conveyors, electric cars, oscillating sieves for coal dressers and 20 other kinds of major mining equipment. they meet the needs of the local coal industry and also coal mines in other regions and provinces.

ningsia abounds in high-grade coal of various types. the region has now become a new coal producing centre in northwest china, with a fairly developed mining industry embracing geological prospecting, mine construction, coal extraction, coal dressing and the manufacture of mining equipment. its coal output in 1973 was double the 1965 figure.

with state investment, ningsia has set up five plants to make coal mining machinery. these plants are equipped with over 90 pieces of forging equipment and more than 300 machine tools, some of them being china's best. the plants all overfulfilled their production plans last year.

people of hui nationality live in compact communities in this region. in developing the mining machinery industry, this minority area got help in manpower, material and technique from big mining machinery plants in north, east and northeast china. the administrative cadres, veteran workers and technicians from these plants joined the local workers and cadres in putting up factory buildings and houses through hard struggle.

their ardent desire to help build up the minority area contributed to doing the construction faster.

ningsia's coal mining machinery industry now has more than 5,000 workers, mostly newly-recruited hui people. with the help of the veterans, they have made rapid progress ideologically and technically. more than 170 of them hold responsible posts at the factory and workshop levels. ma chi of hui nationality now heads the machinery and electricity division of the number three coal mining machinery plant and also sits on the revolutionary committee of the yinpei administrative region.

TIBET

Former Slum in Lhasa Now Happy Street

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 16, 1974)

a wide asphalt road lined by factories, government institutions, schools, shops, a restaurant, post office, sports stadium and living quarters has replaced the former slum area in southern lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region in western china. the two-kilometre long road is now called the "street of happiness" by the local inhabitants.

a living hell in the old society, the place was inhabited by some 1,000 households. several hundred lived in tattered tents and went begging. the rest were handicraftsmen or servants of manorial lords. frozen corpses of those who starved to death were often discovered by the swamps or on garbage heaps.

when democratic reform was carried out in tibet in 1959, the party and government distributed relief grain and other things to the poor labouring people. arrangements were made for them to move into good dwellings and to develop production.

many handicraft mutual-aid teams were organized and later developed into cooperatives. during the great proletarian cultural revolution a number of cooperatives making iron and wood implements, building houses or producing textiles and soap were added.

a farm machinery plant was set up in 1970 on the 49th anniversary of the founding of the communist party

of china. it was named "july first" by the workers to mark the people's emancipation under the leadership of the party. now one of tibet's major plants of its kind, it turns out threshers, winnowing machines and hydraulic turbines for local use and for the loka and shigatse areas.

socialist construction provides the local working people with jobs. communist chhoephel ngagdrub, a former servant often flogged by the estate-holders of a monastery, is now deputy director of the assembly workshop of the july 1 farm machinery plant. in the movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, he led the workers in raising output through technical innovations. last year they turned a dilapidated drill into a screw tapping machine which raised efficiency several dozen fold.

the plant exceeded its 1973 quota three months in advance. chhoephel ngagdrub, representing the plant, attended the model workers conference convoked recently by the industrial bureau of tibet.

among the local inhabitants many are workers, teachers, physicians, actors and government cadres working in various parts of tibet.

the life of 54-year-old namjig and her family illustrates the changes of the poverty-stricken inhabitants in the former slum area after the democratic reform.

namjig is a member of a producers cooperative run by the neighbourhood. her youngest son is a student at the tibet institute for nationalities. the rest of her 13-member family includes a veterinarian, a laboratory worker in hospital, cadres and workers. her eldest daughter is taking care of the home.

the family lived in a torn tent before liberation and had to go begging. now they have spacious rooms with electric lighting. they bought a radio, watches, bicycles, blankets, satin quilts and other household furnishings.

a joyous air prevails in the former slum area. a group of amateur artists of the cooperatives have staged many items written by themselves, eulogizing the party and chairman mao and praising socialism. the group recently performed at the autonomous region's theatrical festival.

football, basketball, table tennis and other sports activities are popular, as well as physical training. workers of a building cooperative climbed a 4,400 metre-high peak several times in the past few years, combining sports with militia training.

ANECDOTES

Brothers Reunited After 43 Years

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 15, 1974)

villagers came along to share the joy of four brothers reunited in the suburbs of huhehot 43 years after the third brother had been sold at the age of four to save him from starvation.

the father and eldest brother, li tsun-tsai, toiled for a landlord the year round, but could not support the 7-member family. the mother, sister and other brothers had to go begging. disaster struck in the spring of 1930. because they could not pay their debts, the li family was driven out of the thatched cottage which belonged to the landlord. in desperation, the father gave the seven-year-old daughter away as child bride who later died of disease. he sold his four-year-old son to a child dealer. not long afterwards, the father died with burning hatred for the landlord who bled him white, leaving tsun-tsai and two younger brothers to go on toiling for the landlord.

in the land reform after china's nation-wide liberation in 1949, the family got land of their own for the first time. the three brothers all got married. then came cooperation and people's communes. life became better and better and their thoughts turned to the brother who had been sold. the mother, on her deathbed, expressed her yearning for her child.

the brothers looked for the lost brother, but could not find him.

the dealer had sold the boy to a childless poor peasant in a village in shansi province, who gave him his family name wu hai-cheng. as a lad of 15, the boy left the village to work in a coal mine where he suffered. he returned to the village after liberation. in 1951 he went to work in the hsishan coal mine and got married and had children.

he knew he had been adopted, but it was only after the death of his foster father that he found the deed of sales on which the following words were written: "driven by famine, chao kuei of shapeiyen village, sold his son to wu wan-teng of huata village, chinyuan county, shansi province." he turned to the leadership of the coal mine to help him find his family.

the mine revolutionary committee contacted public security that started the investigation with the two clues provided by the deed of sales. the police visited families which had sold boys in 1930, but found neither

shapeiyen village nor a person named chao kuei. it was clear the dealer had made up the place and the name. however, the police continued the search. in four months they travelled some 500 kilometres, called on two hundred people, and looked up piles of registers of population and other related records.

they finally traced to the li family which sold a boy in 1930. his story agreed with wu hai-cheng's. the family recalled that the brother had a birth-mark on his right arm, and wu hai-cheng has it.

the past misery and happy reunion of the li family now serves as a vivid lesson in class education in the village.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Protocol on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1974
Signed between Albania and China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 16, 1974)

the protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1974 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania was signed here yesterday.

also signed was the protocol on the use by albania of the credit granted by the people's republic of china for 1974 according to long-term agreements signed between the two sides.

li chiang, minister of foreign trade of china, and kico ngjela, albanian trade minister, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the albanian side were xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, and abdyl kellezi, chairman of the state planning commission.

present on the chinese side were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and members of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china.

before the signing ceremony, the trade delegations of the two countries had held talks in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Shehu Receives Chinese Government
Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 16, 1974)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, yesterday afternoon received the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china headed by li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

present on the occasion were xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, abdyl kellezi.

chairman of the state planning commission, and kicho ngjela, trade minister.

present also was chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Li En-chiu and Yueh Tai-heng Meet Teachers and Students Groups from Australia-China Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service, met the first group of teachers and students from the australia-china society on january 9 and met the second group today. they had cordial and friendly conversations with the australian friends.

Chinese Ambassador to Australia Gives Dinner for Australian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jan. 16, 1974)

a dinner was given by chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan and mrs. wang here this evening in honour of australian prime minister edward gough whitlam and mrs. whitlam on their visit to china last november.

speaking at the dinner which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, ambassador wang warmly congratulated prime minister whitlam on his successful trip to china.

in his speech, prime minister whitlam said, "our trip to china was warmly received," and "our two governments respect each other and the two peoples admire and like each other". he wished continuous development of friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Spectre Makes Occupationists Tremble with Fear

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by chin hai entitled "a spectre that makes the occupationists tremble with fear".

the article says that five years ago, on january 16, 1969, jan palach, a 21-year-old student of the charles university in prague, burned himself to death at the wenceslas square of prague in protest against the armed occupation of czechoslovakia by the soviet revisionists. self-cremation is itself a passive act, but palach's suicide was an expression of the utmost indignation of the czechoslovak people whose nation and country are being trampled underfoot, an expression of their strong protest against the soviet revisionist occupationists. palach's funeral procession comprising hundreds of thousands of people in prague was a real demonstration against the new tsars of soviet revisionism. over the past five years palach has always been remembered by the czechoslovak people. at the olsany cemetery in prague where palach was buried one could find no plaque bearing his name, but almost everyday people placed flowers or candles at his grave. the czechoslovak people's mourning for palach is a silent protest against the soviet revisionist occupationists. the spectre of palach, a czechoslovak patriot now in his eternal sleep, has made the chieftains in the kremlin unable to obtain a quiet sleep.

the article adds that under orders of the panic-stricken soviet revisionist bosses, a wooden palisade rose overnight around palach's grave last august. but the next day saw a steady stream of people pouring into the cemetery, placing bouquets at the foot of the palisade and then leaving the cemetery indignantly. finding that their trick did not work, the occupationists resorted to another trick. it was reported that on october 26 last year they had the body of palach secretly dug out and cremated and its ashes sent out of prague.

the czechoslovak people were most indignant at this despicable and cowardly act of the soviet revisionists. jan palach's grave has been demolished, but everyday people keep coming to the site of the grave to place their offerings on a mound there. a woman mourner placed her candles in the shape of "j.p." (jan palach). another mourner said with indignation: "they have taken him away, but he is still here symbolically."

more than five years ago, the soviet revisionists broke into prague with tanks and then occupied the whole of

czechoslovakia. but they have entirely miscalculated in the belief that their tanks are omnipotent. the caterpillars of the soviet tanks can never crush the will of a people who aspire after freedom and independence.

the article says: the contradiction between the soviet revisionist ruling clique and the czechoslovak people is one between occupation and counter-occupation, between enslavement and counter-enslavement. the czechoslovak people's struggle against aggression will never cease so long as the soviet revisionists' occupational troops remain in the country. the czechoslovak people who cherish independence and freedom have persevered in their just struggle against the soviet revisionists' occupation. there will be no tranquillity in czechoslovakia so long as the soviet revisionists' occupational army is not withdrawn from there. the occupationists may have tanks, but truth is on the people's side. truth will win out and the occupationists are bound to be defeated.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chi Teng-kuei and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Friendship Delegation for Japan-China Workers' Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1974)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with the japanese friendship delegation for japan-china workers' unity. leader of the delegation is tomitaro kaneda, and deputy leader yoshimitsu yamamoto and secretary-general keikyu wada.

among the leading members of departments present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun and han hsi-ya.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Hold Talks with Malagasy Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1974)

foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks here this morning with didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic.

in the afternoon, foreign minister didier ratsiraka and the malagasy government delegation he is leading visited the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking in the company of wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. the guests inspected the commune's water-control projects, a farm machinery repair workshop, a farm-produce processing workshop and a dairy farm.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Visiting Chinese Military Delegation Returns to Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 16, 1974)

the chinese military goodwill delegation with chang tsai-chien as leader and tsao li-huai as deputy leader returned here yesterday after visiting peshawar, karachi and lahore in the company of lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan.

while in lahore the delegation called on sidiq hussain qureshi, governor of punjab, and attended a banquet given by him on the evening of january 13. speaking at the banquet, the governor extended warm welcome to the delegation and spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

chang tsai-chien said that the heroic people of lahore have become a "symbol of the pakistanis' staunch resistance to aggression" for having withstood the aggression.

on january 14, the delegation called on lieutenant general abdul hameed khan and watched exercises of infantry, armour and engineering units. the next morning, on its way

back to rawalpindi, the delegation accompanied by general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, watched a joint exercise of infantry and tank units. chang tsai-chien congratulated pakistani soldiers on their excellent performance and wished them greater successes in safeguarding their motherland.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1974)

the romanian junior table tennis team led by costea mircea wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

during their stay in china, the romanian junior table tennis players visited peking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow, and had joint practice and exchanged experience with chinese junior players. team and singles events were held between the romanian and chinese teams in various cities. the romanian juniors captured six wins and lost three matches in boys' team events, and took three wins and lost five matches in girls' team events.

the guest team displayed alertness, good skill and a tough spirit in contest.

while in the chinese cities, the romanian junior table tennis players viewed factories, rural people's communes and historical sites and scenic spots. they were given a warm welcome by the local people everywhere they went.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Football Team Visits Sudanese City and Port

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 15, 1974)

the liaoning provincial football team of china visited atbara and port sudan from january 9 to 13 to the warm welcome of the local authorities and people.

in atbara, capital of the northern province and the centre of sudanese railways, more than 10,000 people including commissioner of the province osman ali el naw watched the team's friendship match with the atbara football team on the evening of the 9th.

the excellent performance of the football players of the two countries was repeatedly applauded by the spectators.

on the morning of the 8th, commissioner of the northern province osman ali el naw received all members of the guest team and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the next morning, the commissioner accompanied the visiting chinese football team on a tour of the nile river on board a steamship.

that evening, president of the atbara football association yahia shamsdin gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese team.

the liaoning provincial football team left atbara for port sudan, capital of the red sea province, on the morning of january 10. the chinese team had a friendly match with the port sudan football team the following day. among the over 7,000 spectators were commissioner of the province karamala el awad and deputy commissioner mahamed el seed shaar.

the football match proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples. overlooking the football ground were huge streamers inscribed with the slogan in arabic and chinese: "long live the friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples".

commissioner karamala received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the chinese football team on the morning of january 12. the port sudan football association gave a tea party that afternoon in honour of the chinese guests.

the liaoning provincial football team returned here on the evening of january 13.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation, Army Representatives Leave Zanzibar for Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 14, 1974)

the chinese government delegation and representatives of the chinese people's liberation army (p.l.a.) left here by air this morning for dar es salaam to continue their friendly visit to the tanzanian mainland after attending celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the zanzibar revolution.

. present at the zanzibar airport to see the chinese guests off were zanzibar chief justice ali haji pandu, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar yussuf himid and other officials.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang was also present.

aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, received in turn the chinese government delegation and p.l.a. representatives yesterday morning and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

during the receptions, delegation head hsiao peng and representative wan hai-feng conveyed regards to first vice-president jumbe from acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee yeh chien-ying. first vice-president jumbe asked hsiao peng and wan hai-feng to convey his regards to chairman mao, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying.

hsiao peng gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. present at the banquet were chairman of the afro-shirazi party for agriculture and land reform muhsin ali and his wife, vice-chairman of the afro-shirazi party for agriculture and land reform mohamed mahmoud and other officials.

commander yussuf himid held a reception yesterday evening in honour of representative wan hai-feng and deputy representative chao chun-cheng.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 15, 1974)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, today received all members of the china-viet nam friendship association delegation.

the delegation is led by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association.

premier pham van dong had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were hoang quoc viet, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, and chinese ambassador wang yu-ping.

China-Vietnam Friendship Association Delegation Visits Liberated Zone of Quang Tri Province, South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 15, 1974)

the china-viet nam friendship association delegation led by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association paid a friendly visit to the liberated zone of quang tri province, south viet nam, from january 9 to 11 at the invitation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

the delegation was greeted and seen off by tran hoai nam, member of the n.f.l. central committee, nguyen ngoc dung, member of the central committee of the south viet nam liberation women's union, and tran thi hong, vice-chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province.

on the afternoon of 9, superior bonze thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the n.f.l. central committee,

received and had a cordial talk with an ping-sheng and all members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were nguyen dinh chi, member of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, nguyen thi binh, member of the n.f.l. central committee and minister for foreign affairs, as well as tran hoai nam and nguyen ngoc dung.

superior bonze thich thien hao held a reception in honour of the delegation on the evening of january 10.

thich thien hao spoke at the reception. he praised the close friendship and militant unity between viet nam and china and extended heartfelt thanks to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese government and people for their unreserved support to the south vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys, and to the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in their struggle for the scrupulous implementation of the paris agreement. he also wished the fraternal chinese people many more and still greater achievements in socialist construction.

in his speech at the reception, an ping-sheng warmly praised the south vietnamese people for the great victories they had scored in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and congratulated them on their tremendous achievements in implementing the paris agreement, defending the gains of the resistance war and consolidating and building the liberated areas.

he said: "the chinese people firmly support the solemn position of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the d.r.v.n. government for the scrupulous implementation of the paris agreement. the saigon administration should stop at once all violations of the paris agreement and strictly implement all provisions of the agreement."

the n.f.l. committee and people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province held a mass rally on the afternoon of january 9, warmly welcoming the china-viet nam friendship association delegation.

le san, chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of the province, and an ping-sheng delivered speeches and exchanged silk banners at the rally.

while in quang tri province, the delegation called on the n.f.l. committee and people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province, and some other places. they were warmly welcomed by the local leading members, local people, and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation armed forces.

China-Vietnam Friendship Association
Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 16, 1974)

the china-viet nam friendship association delegation left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. the delegation was headed by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association.

it was seen off by hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, hoang tuan, secretary-general of the viet nam-china friendship association, and troung cong dong, member of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the democratic republic of viet nam. chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping was also present to see it off.

during their stay in viet nam, hoang quoc viet gave a reception in honour of the chinese guests on january 7, and on january 15 a reception was given by chinese ambassador wang yu-ping for their visit.

at the native village of president ho chi minh, the viet nam writers-and-artists union, the administrative committee of hanoi, and the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative, the chinese delegation was accorded great hospitality and warm welcome by the vietnamese comrades.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador to Defend 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1974)

the ecuadorian foreign ministry in a document for public release reiterates ecuador's stand to defend its 200-mile maritime right, according to a report from quito.

the document was signed by foreign minister antonio lucio paredes. it says that the thesis of sovereignty over 200 miles of the territorial sea proclaimed by riparian latin american states 21 years ago has obtained ever wider support, especially the support of the developing countries. it expresses the hope that the sovereignty of riparian states over 200 miles of the territorial sea will be recognized and respected at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea.

the document says that the defence of 200 miles of the territorial sea is part of ecuador's international policy which "is based on the inalienable principles of territorial integrity, national independence, non-intervention, self-determination of the peoples and jurdicial equality of the states".

the document expresses support for the sub-regional integration of the andean pact group.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Well-Educated Young Man Who Dares to Break with Old Traditional Ideas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: This is the reply written by Chai Ch'un-tse, an educated young man who has settled in the countryside, to a letter from his father and it deserves our attention. This letter represents a challenge from our revolutionary young fighters to the older fighters in the ideological sphere: See who dares to make the most radical rupture with old traditional ideas!

Chai Ch'un-tse, together with thousands of other educated young people who have settled in the countryside, have firmly taken the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants as charted by Chairman Mao by settling in and building the countryside and making the most thorough rupture with the old idea of looking down upon the countryside and farming. Having been tested many times in the revolutionary struggle and educated by the Party for a long time, our old fighters enjoy a very high reputation among the masses of the people and should all the more resolutely support their children in going to the mountains and the countryside and striking root in rural villages. We hope to see more revolutionary young fighters challenging the old fighters and more old fighters accepting their challenges and leading the young fighters to march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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The Letter by Chai Ch'un-tse, an Educated Young Man, to His Father

Dear Father:

How are you? You must have been very busy of late! On the morning of August 31, I received your letter dated August 20. Father, after reading

your letter, the turmoil in my mind was beyond description. Under the nurturing and education of the Party and the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and in particular since my recent studies of the advanced ideas and deeds of Comrade Wu Hsien-chung, I have pondered on the question of how to dedicate my life to the struggle for communism in the vast world of the countryside. Led by the same Party and bathed in the same sunshine as Wu Hsien-chung, I also make revolution in the countryside and head for the great goal of communism. Why haven't I accomplished what Wu Hsien-chung has accomplished? As a member of the Communist Party, I feel myself unworthy of the name. Therefore, I have recently made a vow:

Looking ahead--I see the glittering golden light of communism.
The road is endless, and I'll take root in the rural area and strive to fight for sixty years!
Looking ahead--the journey is still beset with difficulties and hazards.
Speaking of the line--I won't rest until victory is won in building up the countryside!
Looking ahead--the world is ever changing.
With great determination, I vow to break with old ideas so as to make the whole world red.

Father, this is a vow made from the bottom of my heart and a sincere wish expressed for our beloved Party and our great leader Chairman Mao.

It is the training and education of the Party and re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, who are my good teachers that make me realize that Yütienkao is a very remarkable place! During the chaotic years of war, the revolutionary fighters had taken this place as their battlefield. Numerous martyrs had heroically laid down their lives here for the emancipation of millions upon millions of workers and for wiping out the US and Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries. The land of Yütienkao was bought with the blood of the martyrs!

However, Yütienkao has not yet been transformed into a production brigade like Tachai. As a descendant of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have not done enough to help quickly change the look of the brigade since my arrival here two years ago. As soon as I took my first step forward in integrating myself with the workers and peasants, the Party and the people gave me great encouragement and showed their faith in me. I was on different occasions sent to attend the Banner, League and Provincial CYL congresses. I participated in the discussion group held by educated youths in the province on the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work. I was elected member of the CYL Banner committee and deputy secretary of the Production Brigade general CYL branch, and have recently joined the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. How can I repay the Party for training me and the poor and lower-middle peasants for re-educating me? Are there any reasons why I should not take root in the countryside and build up the countryside? Are there any reasons why I should not dedicate myself to our beloved Party, to the transformation of our countryside and to the cause of emancipating mankind?

Father, I understand very well your views. But I shall still cling to the view which I told you a year ago, namely, on the question of whether or not the subjective wish is in conformity with the objective needs of the proletarian revolution, what is in conformity is the correct ideological line and what is not in conformity is the erroneous ideological line. The subjective wish of working as a worker in the factory appears to be in conformity with the objective conditions of our family, with my personal objective conditions and with my personal interests. But it is not in conformity with the real and most fundamental interest and the greatest interest of our family and me. The most fundamental interest is to abolish private ownership and make a rupture with traditional ideas, but we are often not conscious or aware of this most fundamental interest because of our inadequate studies. Chairman Mao teaches us: "A basic principle of Marxism-Leninism is to enable the masses to know their own interests and unite to fight for their own interests."

Father, according to my personal understanding, Chairman Mao's instruction on "knowing our own interests" refers precisely to this basic interest which is favorable for the abolition of the three great differences, the elimination of private ownership and the rupture with traditional ideas. Our family is of poor and lower-middle peasants origin and both you and I are Party members. Our fundamental interest is to eliminate private ownership and break with old ideas. All ideas that attach greater importance to industry than agriculture, to the city than the countryside and to looking after only one's own interests are based on private ownership. This is why it is said that man's social being determines his consciousness. The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" points out, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."

The revolutionary forerunners had shouldered guns in the War of Resistance against Japan and got wounded in the Liberation War; some even had crossed the Yalu River to resist US aggression and aid Korea. All these can only illustrate the past and now we must similarly insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is inseparable from the elimination of private ownership and rupture with traditional ideas. Any departure from this concept marks the beginning of the practice of revisionism.

Father, like many other revolutionary forerunners, you had fought the enemy courageously during war years, charged forward and taken enemy positions in a hail of bullets. At that time, you revolutionaries gave no thought to your safety and your families. This won for us our political power today. However, the law of Nature determines that the older revolutionaries cannot directly fulfill the communist cause and we of the new generation will be your successors. Whether we are good or bad is a question bearing on the future of the Chinese revolution. Should the Party become revisionist and our country change its political color, what would become of our family? Would we be enjoying the same political rights as we do today?

Father, at present I absolutely need to be educated by you on striking root but I do not approve of your education on eradicating the root.

Father, I have already reported to you on my determination and my views. I was unable to say what I have said in this letter before I went to the countryside. I had not even thought of this. I have to thank the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants for re-educating me. I think that you, Father, as a basic-level cadre of the Communist Party of China, will not get angry with me, because there is the item of "criticism and self-criticism" in our Party constitution. Our venerable Chairman Mao also teaches us in this way. I hope that you will able to find time to give me a reply.

Saluting the revolution,

Your son,

Ch'un-tse

Afternoon, September 2, 1973

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An Added Investigation Report

Chai Ch'un-tse was formerly vice chairman of the Red Guards' Congress of Chihfeng city in Liaoning Province. When he graduated from middle school in 1971, he was the first in his class to publicize his views in a big-character poster and volunteer to settle in Weng-niu-te Banner, an outlying village where conditions were rather tough because of frequent attacks by sandstorms. There he was steeled to maturity.

After he spent more than half a year at Yütienkao Production Brigade in Weng-niu-t'e Banner, a gust of "wind for change of stations" sprang up at the youth center. His father also urged him to return to Chihfeng hsien. Chai Ch'un-tse felt that the acuteness of the struggle all the more called for serious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and perseverance in implementing the "two ruptures" pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto" and Chairman Mao's great instruction concerning the sending of educated youths to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. He wrote a reply to his father's letter, saying, "Father, I have come to the rural village in response to Chairman Mao's instructions. You are a Communist Party member and have joined the Party for twenty-seven years. I suggest that you consider again whether or not your views are in conformity with the interests of the Party." Soon afterward, his father wrote him a letter, made a self-criticism and supported him in his determination to strike root in the countryside. Chai Ch'un-tse was delighted and rendered an even more outstanding performance in the countryside.

In June 1972, Chai Ch'un-tse gloriously joined the Communist Party of China, and became deputy secretary of the Party branch of the

production brigade and deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune. On August 31, he suddenly received a letter from his father, telling him that new workers were being recruited and advised him not to miss the chance. He was very disturbed and felt that the capriciousness in his father's mind was common in some parents. He then openly discussed his father's letter and his own reply at the youth center and inspired the determination of his comrades-in-arms to take root and make revolution in the countryside. His father received a profound course of education on receiving the reply and admitted that his former way of thinking was wrong. Since he had to go out of town on duty, he could not reply in time, but he encouraged his younger son and daughter to learn from Ch'un-tse and asked Ch'un-tse's mother to tell Ch'un-tse his views.

The reason that Chai Ch'un-tse has such a high awareness of the line and dares to break completely with traditional ideas is that under the Party's leadership, he can humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, energetically participate in the three revolutionary movements in the countryside, insist on seriously reading books and studying and strive to transform his world outlook. Since his coming to the countryside two years ago, in conjunction with his own ideological realities, he has studied the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" five times, read all the four volumes of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," studied "The Civil War in France," "Dialectics of Nature," "The State and Revolution," "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," and selectively studied the relevant chapters and paragraphs of "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Emperio-Criticism." He has written plenty of notes on his insights arising from re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and ideas obtained through study.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

On the Rostrum for Propagating Marxism-Leninism

- an account of the graduation practice of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students from the department of liberal arts in Peking University -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1974)

I

It is exceptionally quiet in the large conference room of the Peking Municipal Gas and Thermo-Power Company. Scores of basic-level cadres, mostly selected from among the workers, are attending the reading class of "The Civil War in France," listening with rapt attention to the lecture on the one hand and taking notes on the other. The person giving the tutorial report on the rostrum is Liu Shu-p'ing, a female student from the department of international politics in Peking University. Before her, five worker-peasant-soldier students have already made separate tutorial reports. Liu Shu-p'ing lectures today on Chapter IV of "The Civil War in France."

Go among the worker-peasant-soldier cadres and the masses and the students prepare their own lecture notes and make study and tutorial reports on the classical works of Marxism-Leninism--this is a new thing in Peking University. It also is the pre-graduation practice and offer vigorous test to the quality of study of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students.

This is not the first time for Liu Shu-p'ing to lecture on Chapter IV of "The Civil War in France." The first time she gave the lecture was to the cadres of workshops and laboratories of the Peking No. 2 General Machine Works. This young women who came from the rural area of P'ingku hsien at suburban Peking, had served as a committee member of the Party branch of a production brigade before, and during the three years she ran a school with open doors, she greatly improved her theoretical knowledge as well as her ability to conduct work independently. She had given a lecture on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party to the dock workers in the new port of T'angku. She had even given a lecture on the great struggle for smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to the cadres and commune members in the rural area of Shun-i hsien at suburban Peking. She not only propagated Marxism-Leninism to the cadres and workers, but also paid great attention to drawing valuable political nourishment from the master-craftsmen and transforming her world outlook.

While preparing her lessons at the No. 2 General Machine Works for clearing explaining theoretically the question of the international character of bourgeois rule as expressed by the joint suppression of the Paris Commune by the bourgeois governments of various countries in Europe and America, Liu Shu-p'ing looked through references and also sought the advice of teachers, but was still not satisfied. Subsequently, she looked up old master-craftsman Lin Feng-ling, deputy chief of the security section who was attending the reading class and told him sincerely, "I have to give a lecture

on Chapter IV, but there is a problem I am not sure of. Since you have studied this before, please help me with my preparation!" Master craftsman Lin thought: The university students of the present are indeed different from those trained by the former university! He also sincerely replied, "I have not studied it very well, but we can discuss the matter together."

Master-craftsman Lin made use of his free time to study this question conscientiously with several other master-craftsmen and also discussed things with a responsible comrade of the Party committee of the plant. After dinner one night, Liu Shu-p'ing again called on master-craftsman Lin. As master-craftsman Lin talked, she made notes on the side.

Master-craftsman Lin used the scientific method of class analysis to elucidate with popular term that were easy to understand this question of the international character of bourgeois rule. He said: "The reactionary bourgeois governments of various countries represented the interests of the major bourgeois classes, and there were contradictions between them. However, they all were the sworn enemies of the proletariat and the working people, and were extremely afraid of the proletariat and the working people making revolution. They were afraid that should one country make revolution others would follow suit, and they would fall. That was why when the proletariat and working people of one country rose in revolution, the reactionary governments of various countries worked in collusion to suppress it." Master-craftsman Lin also gave her two examples: One was that after the victory of the October Revolution, the forces of 14 nations banded together to launch an attack on the new-born soviet government. The other was that in 1950 US imperialism flew the flag of the United Nations and gathered together 16 countries to attack Korea. Hearing this, Liu Shu-p'ing felt that master-craftsman Lin had explained the subject very thoroughly, and even though she had studied for several years, the gap between her and the master-craftsman was still very wide. Because of that, she could not help from admiring him at heart.

After the lecture, Liu Shu-p'ing again looked up the several old master-craftsmen including Lin Feng-ling and asked them for their opinions. Her sincere attitude touched the master craftsmen deeply. A number of them unanimously affirmed that the lecture was very well given. She had brought out the main points and her clearcut viewpoint in good order with a simple and plain language. They also set a still higher requirement for her: A clear explanation alone is not enough, and a strong proletarian feeling is also called for. Master-craftsman Lin said: "You have explained things very clearly, but when you came to the sanguinary massacre of commune members by Thiers, you were unable to convey the feeling!" Master-craftsman Ku said: "When you got to the part of how the members of the Paris Commune were murdered, we gnashed our teeth at the enemies, and the more we listened, the angrier we got. If you could speak with feeling, you could have moved us to tears!"

How strict were the demands set by the great working class for their own intellectuals, how profound their concern and affection! After hearing the opinions of the master-craftsmen, Liu Shu-p'ing felt herself bathed all over with warmth. The views of the master-craftsmen enabled her

to see how great was the gap in stand and feeling between her and the working people, and to understand that the transformation of her world outlook remained to be a formidable task.

On the basis of the lecture she made at the No. 2 General Machine Works, Liu Shu-p'ing has come today to the Gas and Thermo-Power Company. She has made adequate preparation with the help of the master-craftsmen.

This young Chinese Communist Party member standing on the rostrum for propagating Marxism-Leninism, like the women commune members of the Paris Commune in former years, angrily exposes the hideous crimes of Thiers in fabricating all kinds of excuses to slaughter the proletariat of Paris, and exposes the essence of the so-called "civilization" and "justice" of the bourgeoisie. Her tone is not high, but it embodies her clear and intense love and hatred.

The lecture continues as the indignation of the audience mounts.

"Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will for ever be celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them." When she comes to this last passage written by Marx in "The Civil War in France", the voice of Liu Shu-p'ing rises to an excited and high pitch as she gives a brief account of the great victories of the proletarian revolution over the stretch of more than one hundred years since the Paris Commune and elucidates the great historical significance of the Paris Commune. By means of her own explanations, she also deeply etches the historical facts of the praiseworthy heroic struggle of the old fighters, young people and women of the Paris Commune against the hangmen, as well as the revolutionary spirit of "the martyrs" in the minds of the audience.

(II)

Going to the No. 2 General Machine Works and the Gas and Thermo-Power Company to give study and tutorial reports on "The Civil War in France" to the cadres and masses of workers is the first detachment of the department of international politics. Its experiment shows that the practice of running school with open doors and going among the workers, peasant and soldiers to propagate Marxism-Leninism and assimilate political nourishment is a better form of graduation practice for the worker-peasant-soldier students. In the past, this task of guiding the cadres and the masses in the study Marxist-Leninist works was done by the teachers, and some people were skeptical of the ability of the worker-peasant-soldier students to shoulder this heavy load. However, practice has this time proved that the worker-peasant-soldier students can fully shoulder this work in an outstanding manner.

In that way, the department of international politics in Peking University again organized several detachments to go to such factories and plants as the Peking Auto-mobile Manufacturing Plant and the Peking Internal

Combustion Engine General Plant to hold reading classes and to guide the cadres and workers in the study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", "The State and Revolution","The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky" and other Marxist-Leninist works. Not long after the closing of the 10th Congress of the Party, three small detachments, organized by the teachers and the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students went to the Much'engchien colliery, the Ch'ingho Woolen Textile Mill, and the Peking Automobile Manufacturing Plant to propagate the spirit of the 10th Congress and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the International Communist Movement to the workers, coal miners, textile workers and automobile manufacturing workers.

On the morning of October 13 last year, more than 200 cadres from various sections of the mine sat quietly in the recreation room of the Much'engchien colliery to listen to a course on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the International Communist Movement. The person giving the lecture was fellow-student Li Yü-t'ien. This old worker of the Peking Municipal Refractory Material Plant, after he left middle school more than 10 years ago, had sweated in the countryside doing farming, had used his sinewy hands to blast caves and cut tunnels together with his comrades-in-arms in the high mountains of the motherland, and had been a heroic railway fighter.

The subject of Li Yü-t'ien's lecture for the day was the final lecture on the history of the International Communist Movement: The Struggle of the Marxists against the Khrushchev and Brezhnev Renegade Clique. He had taken into consideration that the audience was already very familiar with the content of this lecture. Therefore, he devoted a great deal of efforts to the preparation of lecture notes. However, the moment he began his lecture, he put aside his notes, and using the language of the workers, peasants and soldiers, he angrily exposed how the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique had transformed the Party created by Lenin into a revisionist Party, and how they had brought about capitalist restoration in the home of Lenin and changed it into the home of social-imperialism; how the Marxist-Leninists waged struggle against this renegade clique, where lay the focus of the struggle and what historical lesson should we draw from this struggle. The lecture on the struggle of the past 20 years was so logically given by Li Yü-t'ien and the language he used was so simple and lively that it tightly gripped hearts of the audience.

When the lecture got to the part exposing how the Soviet revisionists restored capitalism and transformed themselves into social-imperialists, Li Yü-t'ien used a large number of iron-clad facts to expose the process of this transformation. After that, he systematically demonstrated from different angles why it was said that the Soviet Union had reverted into social-imperialism, and what were the common and different points between imperialism and social-imperialism, and presented his own view. These two questions were raised by the cadres and workers of the mine during the study of the documents of the 10th Congress. That very afternoon, upon their arrival at the mine, the workers' propaganda team headed by master-craftsmen Keng led the teachers and students to gather together the questions raised by the cadres and workers in their study, so that the lecture could have a better target to aim at.

When Li Yü-t'ien heard that the cadres and workers had hoped that he would talk more systematically on the several salient features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the common and different points between it and imperialism, he immediately wrote that down in his note book. After that, he compiled and read through relevant materials, studied and discussed things together with the teachers and fellow students, replenished and revised again and again his lecture notes, and used some of the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought to solve the problems put forward by the workers and the cadres. It was impossible to find from books ready-made and full and complete answers to these two questions. Faced with the challenge, Li Yü-t'ien thought: The reason we study the theory of Marxism-Leninism is for the sake of solving actual problems and for criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Heading into the teeth of difficulties, after several days of hard struggle, he finally put forward his more profound views on these two questions.

In the Much'engchien colliery, Li Yü-t'ien was praised by the cadres and workers not only because he had given a good lecture, but also because he feared neither fatigue nor hardship, and set an extremely strict demand on himself in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Once, the leadership of the small detachment permitted Li Yü-t'ien to go and give a lecture at a mine on a high mountain more than 200 li away. Li Yü-t'ien got up very early in the morning to take the scheduled bus service. He did not expect that the bus would break down after covering several li and could not start again. When Li Yü-t'ien thought of the scores of cadres and master-craftsmen waiting for him, he started to climb up the mountain. It was already the middle of October, and the wind was rather chilly. However, Li Yü-t'ien's heart was burning with anxiety, and he was sweating all over. After climbing half a day, he was picked up by a passing truck which gave him a lift and took him to his destination. The cadres and workers attending the lecture praised Li Yü-t'ien for truly sharing the anxiety of the workers, for climbing up the mountain on foot when the bus broke down and for apologizing to everybody for wasting their time the moment he entered the room. Even though if he did not give the lecture, this kind of spirit was a very great education for us all.

(III)

There are more than 100 worker-peasant-soldier students in the first term of the department of international politics, and their propagating the works of Marx and Lenin, the documents of the 10th Congress and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the International Communist Movement in the factories and plants has aroused a strong response. The first term of worker-peasant-soldier student have left a fresh and indelible impression in the minds of the people. How many cadres and how many master-craftsmen have said the same thing at different symposiums: "On seeing these worker-peasant-soldier students standing on the podium and propagating Marxism-Leninism, we have seen the great victory of Chairman Mao's educational line, and the growth to maturity of another generation of proletarian intellectuals." "These worker-peasant-soldier students have devoted so much efforts to the study of Marxism-Leninism for us; they are indeed worthy to be called our own university student and are truly one of us."

Old master-craftsman Liu Tsung-chao, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the tools division of the Peking Automobile Manufacturing Plant said: "Seeing is believing". The effect of the lectures given by these students is really quite good. The conclusion they arrived at is: "If the line is correct, the quality of the student is bound to go up." Going to the factory to study Marxism-Leninism together with the cadres and workers "is in itself the correct orientation. If they are able to do that during their school days, they will be able to follow this road in the future and will definitely be able to make even greater contributions."

The teachers leading the worker-peasant-soldier students to the factories and plants to propagate Marxism-Leninism were deeply impressed by the quality of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students. A middle-aged teacher of more than 40 set his past experience in contrast with the worker-peasant-soldier students and said: "This is a good contrast." In the past, he went from the primary school through the middle school to the university and graduate school. He was more than 30 years old but still had not come into contact with the practice of industrial and agricultural production. He could recite principles and historical materials with great alacrity, but was unable to explain actual problems. At the time everybody had to write theses in the graduate school, but the object was for personal fame and gain, and no one took part in actual struggle. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the worker-peasant-soldier students are studying for the revolution. They study and study very well in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and their quality is not bad at all. They are very conscientious and very resolute in the practice of Chairman Mao's educational line, and their initiative is very high. They have deep feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers and regard as urgent what the latter regard as urgent. Take the lectures given this time for example. This teacher felt that compared with the students, there was still a gap in certain respects. "There was so little time for preparation. If I were called upon to take the field, I too would be worried. But they bravely shouldered the task. Furthermore, they taught theory and practice with a lively and vigorous language. The old master-craftsmen said: The more we listen, the more refreshing the content becomes and the more we want to listen. If I were given this task, I would find it not easy to achieve such good results."

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There has been a very great improvement in the political and ideological level of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of international politics taking part in the pre-graduation practical training, and they also have obtained abundant results vocationally. The first drafts of materials for guiding the study of several volumes of Marxist-Leninist works and of historical data of the struggle between the two lines in the International Communist Movement have already been written. They are urgently needed by the worker-peasant-soldier students for the study of Marxism-Leninism. These works are written by the worker-peasant-soldier students for the worker-peasant-soldier readers. These works have been produced through the practice of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and because the authors are better acquainted with the problems encountered

by the worker-peasant-soldier cadres in study, they have not only written works that are popular and easy to understand, but have also added plenty of footnotes. Therefore, such works are more suited to the needs of the worker-peasant-soldier cadres.

The school life of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of international politics will soon end, and the great life-long task of propagating Marxism-Leninism is awaiting them to make even greater efforts.

by Our Own Reporter

* * *

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Graduate from Central China University

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 17, 1974)

the first group of young workers, peasants and soldiers recently graduated from wuhan university, central china. they have gone to various work posts, determined to make new contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction after more than three years of study.

these students earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, criticized the revisionist line in education in a deep-going way, took an active part in the revolution in education, and helped deepen this revolution.

the four sciences departments of the university combine teaching with production and scientific research. they are in contact with factories and also run several workshops on the campus. the students in nine disciplines went to do practical work in 45 industrial and mining enterprises and research institutions on 32 occasions. combining theory with practice, they carried research into pressing problems in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the departments of arts should take all society as their factory", such students conducted wide-ranging social investigations and took part in literary creation at factories, mines, people's communes and state farms. the graduating class of the philosophy department alone went to factories on six different occasions; the students studied philosophy, disseminated and applied it in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles, making philosophy serve proletarian politics.

not long ago, the 940 graduate students, majoring in 15 disciplines of nine departments, went out of their classrooms to do graduation work in villages, factories or university-run shops, and achieved good results.

ninetythree of the 178 technical innovation and research items undertaken by the science students yielded good results. ten students of the mathematics department made a variance analysis for periodic extrapolation to provide long-range weather forecasting for the wuhan area. these students, all experienced in industrial or farm production before entering the university, studied theory while keeping in close contact with practice. guided by local meteorologists and teachers, they analysed the weather records for the wuhan area, used an electronic computer to work out nearly 400 possible plans, collected and sorted out a host of data, and drew scores of charts.

they made a forecast of the weather trend for the period of 1973-1982, and predicted the patterns of wuhan area's annual precipitation and precipitation during the high-water season (from may to september). their predictions coincided with the annual and high-water season precipitation last year and their work drew favourable comments of the departments concerned.

some students of the chemistry department worked alongside workers and technicians at the tayeh steel plant and solved several knotty problems, including the analysis of such rare elements as aluminium and borax in alloy steels. this speeded up accurate analysis of standard steel and helped ensure quality.

arts students went to factories, villages, docks, stores and other places to make investigations, and returned with investigation reports, factory and family histories, accounts of revolutionary struggles, novels, poems, prose and reports. "ode to yingshan", a collection of articles, was recently published by the hupeh provincial people's publishing house. it was written by several students of the chinese literature department after a lengthy investigation in yingshan county in the tapieh mountains. the book, running to more than 170,000 words, extols the local people's revolutionary spirit in transforming nature.

all this shows that the worker-peasant-soldier students made real progress in basic theoretical knowledge, practical skill and the ability to analyse and solve problems.

most of these students were workers or children of poor and lower-middle peasant families. they love chairman mao and the chinese communist party. they knew very well that they studied for the revolution, so they were able to overcome the difficulties in the course of study.

chang tung, a wuhan girl majoring in semi-conductors of the physics department, entered the university upon the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants. after finishing middle school she went to work in the countryside for two years. when she left the village, the peasants gave her a warm send-off and said: "you are the first youngster in our commune to attend a socialist university. you should keep to the fine qualities of the peasants and study hard for the proletariat and other working people."

chang tung lived up to the expectations of the peasants. every vacation over the past three years, she went back to the peasants, working alongside them, telling them about her ideological progress and study, and being re-educated by them. whenever she had difficulty in study, she would draw strength from the encouragement of the peasants.

she went to work for a period last march in a transistor plant in changchow, east china's kiangsu province. there she learned modestly from the workers and helped sum up their experience in production. applying what she had learned at the university to the concrete conditions in the plant, she worked out a formula calculating the impurities in silicon single crystals. this helped raise production.

the worker-peasant-soldier students played an important role in transforming the old educational system and in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in education. before leaving the university, they put forward many suggestions and proposals and pledged that after going to their work posts they would continue to support the revolution in education and contribute their share to running new socialist universities well.

CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

Emancipated Tibetan Serfs Criticize Theory of "Heavenly Mandate"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1974)

two tibetan students of the huainan coal mining institute have written a repudiation of the theory of "heavenly mandate" advocated by confucius to defend the slave system and the theory of "innate genius" spread by lin piao to restore capitalism. these former serfs, drashi norbu and samdrub, contributed an article "criticize the theory of 'heavenly mandate' and make thoroughgoing revolution" that appeared recently in the "people's daily".

a summary of the article follows:

confucius, philosopher of the decadent slave-owning aristocracy, called the "sages" "dignified men of great talent who knew everything when they were born", and vilified the slaves as "lowly fools". he alleged that both "talent" and "stupidity" were predestinated; and that he was a "sage with virtues endowed by nature", he believed that heaven had assigned him the mission of defending the slave system. taking over the mantle of confucius, mencius preached the fallacy that "it is a rule that a true imperial sovereign should arise in the course of five hundred years", that is,

a hero appears every five hundred years in accordance with the will of heaven.

lin piao ranted that genius was inherent and that a few hundred years or a few thousand years were needed to give birth to a great "genius". he regarded himself such a "genius". lin piao was a true disciple of confucius and mencius. they all advocated the reactionary theory of "heavenly mandate".

in beating the drum for this theory, confucius was trying to defend and save the decadent slave system and to prove that the cruel exploitation and oppression of the slaves by the slave-owners were "heaven-decreed" and eternal. as for lin piao, by advertising the theory of "innate genius", he was attempting to usurp leadership of the party and government and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the feudal serf owners in tibet before its liberation used the theory of "heavenly mandate" to enforce their brutal exploitation and oppression of the tibetan people.

as victims of serfdom, we are fully aware of its cruelty. before liberation, the serf-owners, herd-owners and monasteries lay like three big mountains on the one million serfs. the untold sufferings that the serfs and other labouring people experienced at that time were too numerous to be listed exclamation in order to maintain their reactionary rule, the three kinds of estate-holders insisted that the slave system was "instituted by god" and that their ruling position and privileges were conferred on them "by heaven" and therefore were inviolable. they told the serfs: "if you want to ascend to heaven and help your descendants after you die, you must first atone for your crimes, submit absolutely to your rulers and prove your sincerity by not crying out when your nose is being cut off, nor shed tears when your eyes are being gouged out. you should be happy in doing as you are told and obey the will of heaven." this was one way to suppress any ideas of resistance.

the three kinds of estate-holders regarded the serfs as nothing more than speaking tools. the slightest disobedience brought the charge of being a "ghost" or "devil". the least punishment would be a whipping. serious punishment would be flaying, pulling out sinews, or even tearing out a serf's liver or death at the stake. that is how the vicious slave owners used the theory of "heavenly mandate" to cruelly oppress and persecute the serfs.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, the one million serfs in tibet overthrew the reactionary rule of the three estate-holders and smashed reactionary serfdom. the tibetan labouring

people have become masters of new china and taken the bright road of socialism. they have a happy life. are oppressed people "born stupid"? not at all. the ferocious exploitation and oppression by the estate-holders were the basic cause for the "stupidity" of the people. led by chairman mao and the communist party, and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the emancipated tibetan serfs have developed their wisdom and strength fully in socialist revolution and construction and worked one wonder after another.

our families were serfs for generations. but help and education by the party made us part of the first generation of industrial workers in tibet. we are doing our share to develop china's coal mining. we were sent to a college in order to raise our socialist consciousness and master skills for socialist construction. in little more than one year, we finished our courses in mathematics and other basic subjects and began specialized courses. iron-clad facts show the absurdity of the confucian theory of "heavenly mandate" and lin piao's theory of "innate genius".

YOUNG CADRES

Young Cadres Mature Fast Politically in Shanghai Steel Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 18, 1974)

"we are happy to have successors to the revolutionary cause like chang chin-hua. she has revolutionary drive and is highly conscious of the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line." this is what workers of the shanghai no. 5 steel plant say about 25-year-old chang chin-hua, member of the plant party committee.

she was elected in 1971 to the leading body which includes veteran, middle-aged and young cadres. before that she was a rank-and-file welder.

"i owe everything to the party. i will do my best to carry on the revolutionary cause," chang chin-hua said.

soon after, she was sent to a scrap steel section and became its party branch committee secretary. the section has more than 500 workers and a fairly complex division of labour over a 200,000-square metre work area.

herself a worker's daughter, chang chin-hua was at home among the workers. she worked and studied with them and before long had a good working knowledge of the section and its more than forty work groups. the workers found her mind was open to suggestions and they made many work rationalization proposals. productivity in the section rose sharply and it can now more than meet the plant's need for oxy-cut scrap steel.

the young woman diligently studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as chairman mao's works and is active in the criticism of lin piao's revisionist line. she often says that marxist-leninist study helps raise one's ability to differentiate genuine from sham marxism, an ability vital in protecting the communist party from degenerating.

she also coaches the workers in their study warm-heartedly and has found effective ways with them to link their study with concrete problems.

a few months ago, chang chin-hua was promoted to be a standing committee member of the municipal metallurgical bureau's party committee and of the shanghai women's federation.

more than four hundred rank-and-file workers like chang chin-hua have taken up leading posts at the plant or shop level in the shanghai no. 5 steel plant since the cultural revolution began. they account for over half of the plant's cadres. most of the steel making shop work group leaders are in their twenties. eighty per cent of them entered the plant after 1968.

huang chien-ping, an ordinary steel worker three years ago, is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a converter workshop which is staffed by several hundred workers.

this young man is noted for boldly working out ways with the workers to raise productivity. it was his idea to raise the roof of the shop two metres during an overhaul, thus reducing time greatly. he recently worked with overhead crane operators and found a new method that raises efficiency fourfold.

the shop produces half of the plant's steel. its 1973 output was 7.5 per cent above that in 1972, which, in turn, was 8.9 per cent above that for the previous year.

there are 41 cadres on the party committee and revolutionary committee of the no. 5 steel plant, an enterprise with 18,000 workers. of these, four are veterans who joined the revolution before new china was founded, 18 are middle-aged persons who became cadres during the fifties and sixties and 19 are young cadres who distinguished themselves during the cultural revolution.

these leading bodies implement the principle of democratic centralism and are elected on the basis of mass recommendation and discussion by all party members in the case of the party committee, or by the entire staff of an organization in the case of the revolutionary committee.

the workers observe that leading bodies formed in this way are based on representation, show vigour and militancy and are capable of leading the masses in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

pao fu, party secretary and revolutionary committee chairman of the plant, said that the principle of including old, middle-aged and young cadres in the leading bodies ensures a steady supply of young cadres to take over leading positions and enables them to undergo all-round tempering in practice so that they mature rapidly. this guarantees successors to the cause of proletarian revolution started by the party under chairman mao's leadership.

fiftytwo-year-old pao fu joined the revolution in 1939. he welcomes the up-and-coming cadres with an open heart and never wearies of passing on his experience in revolutionary struggles. he enthusiastically helps the young cadres in both theory and practice to understand and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line.

some workers of the no. 4 shop put forward a technical innovation proposal which was quickly accepted by li kuo-hua, a young cadre who is a deputy secretary of the plant party committee. when pao fu learned about this, he had a talk with li kuo-hua, telling him that experience showed that it would be better to canvass opinions more widely, rather than hastily adopting an important proposal. he took the young deputy secretary to the workshop and placed the proposal before all the workers for discussion. many suggestions improved the original proposal and the innovation originally planned to be completed in a week was finished in a little over two days.

li kuo-hua was moved. he said: "the way the veterans rely on the masses was a profound lesson to me. i benefit from working beside them."

pao fu said: "the young cadres dare to think and do things. they have few conservative ideas. i should learn from them."

the plant party committee runs regular classes for young cadres to study marxist theory and organizes them to compare notes in study and work from time to time.

the plant has trained so many young cadres in recent years to meet its needs that it has been able to send 130 experienced cadres to new industrial enterprises elsewhere.

EDUCATION

Northeast China Off-shore Islands Extend Junior Middle School Education

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 18, 1974)

the changhai off-shore island county to the southeast of liaotung peninsula has extended junior middle school education under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in education.

the county comprises many islands. the biggest are only ten to twenty square kilometres; the smallest, less than half a square kilometre. there were only five primary schools on some bigger islands before liberation, exclusively for children of landlords and fishing tyrants. children of the poor fishermen had no access to education. the poor fishermen did not know how to read and write nor how to keep accounts. they were often tricked by the fishing tyrants. people living on small islands had to cross the sea to the bigger ones for help if they wanted to write a letter.

after liberation, the people on the islands were not liberated only politically and economically but also culturally. under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, 25 primary schools were set up. as production developed after the people's communes were established, the principle of "walking on two legs" was implemented, with schools run both by the state and the collective. five junior middle schools were started on some islands and a senior middle school in the county seat. some islets also have schools. the enrolment of school-age children has increased year after year.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about a new look in education on these islands. conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive, the teachers and students began to learn fishing and industrial and agricultural production in addition to teaching and studying socialist culture. many schools set up small kilns to make bricks and tiles and ran small forest, animal breeding and agricultural farms. this has increased practical knowledge of the students and given the schools a certain income for expansion. many schools built their own classrooms and, if needed, the state provided funds.

teachers are either graduates of teachers' training schools or local educated young people. the county's education department runs training classes to raise the teaching skill of the second category or sends some to teachers' training schools elsewhere for a short period of further study and often organizes meetings for them to exchange experience. there are now more than 800 school

teachers, 22 times the number before liberation. there are 51 primary and middle schools, ten times the number the county had before liberation.

there is a small island called soulung, belonging to the wangchia people's commune. the first residents on the island were of the liu family. for more than 60 years up to the time of the liberation, none of the family had any education. but after liberation, all the twenty children of the liu brothers had primary education and some went on to middle school. liu ke-ping, the elder brother, had two sons and one daughter. all finished middle school. the elder son is now a teacher and a leader of a primary school, the second son is a leader of a production team, and the daughter, an announcer and reporter of the island broadcasting station.

most of the motorized fishing boats are manned by graduates from local schools.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Promotes Production at Northeast China Factory

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 18, 1974)

the great changes at a small tractor plant in the northeast china industrial city of shenyang show how the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work promotes production.

the plant topped its production plan last year and output was 20 times what it was in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

an automatic production line for the processing of the gear box at the no.1 workshop raised efficiency five-fold. this advance, the leading cadres and workers agree, was the outcome of further emancipation of their minds after they used the marxist materialist conception of history as their weapon to criticize lin piao's reactionary idealist conception of history.

lang yu-pu, vice-secretary of the plant's party committee, talked about what he had gained in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

the plant was asked in 1971 to produce 12-horsepower tractors instead of 8-horsepower and to increase its output in due course. acting in line with chairman mao's teachings on the mass line, the party committee put the matter before the workers and technicians for discussion. the masses were very enthusiastic and raised many proposals and suggestions. veteran worker hu chao-yuan, technician lu feng-lin and three others of the no.1 workshop spent a few days together, talking and discussing, and finally came up with a proposal for an automatic production line.

lang yu-pu, however, found this impractical. he argued that before the new line could be installed the existing equipment would have to be dismantled, and furthermore, there was a shortage of manpower. if things didn't go as smoothly as expected, the production plan would not be met. so he prevailed upon the workshop director not to go ahead.

the five workers and technicians decided to try in their spare time in order not to hamper production. they carried their bedding to the workshop and made innovations before and after work. they produced three pieces of special-purpose equipment and linked them into an automatic production line.

at that time, the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work was going deeper in the plant. the workers roundly castigated the reactionary view that "heroes are the makers of history" peddled by lin piao. lang yu-pu studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and pondered over the question of the automatic production line proposal. he used to consider himself quite experienced in production since he had been a craftsman, attended college and served as plant director. anything he thought he could not do, he would not ask the masses to do. this way of thinking, placing oneself above the masses, fell in with lin piao's reactionary view of "heroes are the makers of history", lang yu-pu said to himself. he then went to the no.1 workshop and joined the workers in tackling the problems of the automatic production line. they added four more pieces of special-purpose equipment and added them to the first three to make an automatic seven-process production line. the plant met its 1972 plan forty days ahead of schedule.

veteran lathe turner liu wan-chou of the no. 2 workshop recalled his experience in criticizing the reactionary "theory of innate genius" preached by lin piao. liu wan-chou had tried to make several technical innovations but failed. he concluded he was not clever enough. during the mass criticism, the workers used the marxist dialectical materialist viewpoint to denounce lin piao's theory of "genius". this enlightened liu wan-chou. he referred

to chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?", and over and over considered these words "they (correct ideas) come from social practice, and from it alone". workers, he reasoned, operate machines day after day and accumulate experience. if they work hard and make repeated experiments, they certainly can succeed. thus he resumed making technical innovations with more confidence. he scrutinized all the machine parts he and his mates processed, and renovated three machines and introduced five innovations, improving work efficiency and quality of products.

the single-head spot welding machines in the plant were inefficient and results were not stable. technician chou hao was assigned to design a multi-head spot welding machine. at first, he buried himself in books, trying to get some clues from chinese and foreign technical literature. two weeks passed, and he had not produced a single blueprint. the leadership guided him in studying chairman mao's teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", and also urged him to learn from veteran workers in the plant and to visit some other factories. combining the wisdom of the workers of his own and other plants, chou hao finished the design in just three days. after trial and error, he and several workers made a multi-head spot welding machine which lessened labour intensity and raised efficiency 9-fold.

chou hao said: "the course of trial-producing the welding machine was the process of my studying the marxist materialist conception of history to criticize lin piao's idealist apriorism, and also the process of my shifting over from blind faith in myself and books to faith in the masses. only by integrating ourselves with the working people, taking part in practice and continuously remoulding our ideology can we intellectuals contribute our share to the socialist revolution and construction."

COTTON HARVESTS

East China Province Reaches National Cotton Target

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 17, 1974)

the important east china cotton producer of kiangsu province topped its 1972 total output by 25 per cent in 1973, and became the first province in china to beat the 0.75 tons per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

kiangsu grows 580,000 hectares to cotton. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the province has had excellent cotton harvests.

output rose in 34 of its 36 major cotton producing counties in 1973. the nantung and soochow administrative regions in southern kiangsu, which are noted for high yields, had higher output than usual. the hsuchou and yencheng administrative regions in the northern part of the province, where farming conditions are poor and output used to be low, reported a big increase. total output of ginned cotton in these two regions last year was 30 and 50 per cent higher respectively than in 1972. many people's communes got 1.125 tons per hectare and many production brigades more than 1.5 tons per hectare.

starting in the winter of 1972, large numbers of cadres from party committees at various levels went to the rural areas and led the masses in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by lin piao and company. this further raised the political consciousness of the cadres and peasants and fired their enthusiasm for growing more cotton for the revolution.

they criticized lin piao's reactionary conception that "heroes are the makers of history" and fostered the materialist conception that "the masses are the makers of history". the rural cadres and peasants expressed their determination to do their best to wrest good harvest no matter how serious natural disasters might be.

from the winter of 1972 through the next spring, a province-wide campaign was launched to improve farming conditions further. the peasants did more than 700 million cubic metres of stone and earth work, sank 4,000 pump wells, built 70,000 irrigation projects and expanded the acreage that gives stable high yields.

when the cotton plants were bearing bolls last september, the province in the yangtze estuary was hit by low temperature and excessive rainfall. the cadres and peasants turned out to combat the elements.

in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", most of the cotton producing communes grow food crops and had good harvests of both grain and cotton.

four administrative regions and the suburbs of nantung city in 1973 surpassed the per-hectare targets for grain and cotton of the national programme for agricultural development.

TIBET

New Premises for Lhasa's Home for Aged and Disabled

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 18, 1974)

lhasa's home for the aged and disabled recently moved into new one-storied houses with big glass windows built in traditional tibetan style at government cost.

the institution was set up in 1959 shortly after the quelling of the rebellion of the upper strata reactionary clique as an emergency measure of relief for homeless aged and disabled people and orphans. this was to ensure a life of dignity for these social outcasts and provide the score of orphans with a home and education.

under serfdom, several thousand people -- one-fifth of lhasa's population -- were beggars and homeless paupers, in rags and barefoot. many lived in hovels made of stones and rags. some just slept in the streets.

while most of the former beggars found jobs with government help after the abolition of serfdom, there were some 200 aged and disabled people and orphans without relatives, the great majority being people in their 60's and 70's. the people's government therefore set up a special institution to take care of them.

all costs for the institution are covered by the state, amounting to half a million yuan since its establishment. the people are warmly dressed and have plenty of food -- tsamba (barley meal), rice, wheat flour, meat, tea, butter and sugar. in addition, they are given pocket money every month. a resident doctor looks after their health.

kunzang yudrol, an elderly woman who had begged alms in the lhasa streets for 30 years, said: "i wouldn't be alive today but for the communist party and chairman mao." she was lying almost dead in the street when she was found and taken to the institution in 1959.

life in the institution is happy and lively. the elderly people regularly listen to domestic and world news over the radio or ask people to read newspapers to them. a film projection team gives them regular film shows. far from being isolated from the outside world, they can keep up with the country's socialist revolution and construction.

some of the elderly people have been invited to give talks in offices, schools and communes near by. their life stories under serfdom, stained with tears and blood, inspire people to work harder for the building up of a new, socialist tibet.

the aged and disabled do not want to lead an idle life. those who can still work a little have formed a sewing group, a wool spinning and knitting group and a vegetable growing group that raises 30 kinds of vegetables. "we want to contribute our share to socialism," they say.

the score of orphans the institution gave shelter to 14 years ago have all left to be workers, cadres and teachers or serve in the people's liberation army after finishing school. sodnam palmo, a 23-year-old woman, is now deputy secretary of the chushul county committee of the communist youth league and member of the youth league committees of lhasa city and the tibet autonomous region. tsering choma, who used to roam the streets with her sister and brother, is now a student at the southwest institute for nationalities. her sister is a primary school teacher and her brother a worker.

SPORTS

Chinese Cyclists Complete 4,350-Kilometer Peking-Shanghai Round Trip

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1974)

an eight-member peking road cycling team returned here today after a training race from peking to shanghai and back, totalling 4,350 kilometres.

the eight riders have an average age of 20. the youngest is 17-year-old tuan no, a student of the peking no.161 middle school. the eldest is 24-year-old meng yu, a poor peasant and leader of a farming team of the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. the other members include a student from a suburban village middle school, a postman and four factory workers.

they all rode the yungchiu brand bicycles, an eight-gear bicycle made in china for road races.

the peking riders set out on december 3. they covered about 150 kilometres daily, with an average speed of 30 kilometres per hour. the round trip took 45 days because the riders gave demonstrations en route to workers, peasants and soldiers at popular request, and had joint training sessions with provincial, city and rural county cycling teams and had discussions with them to exchange experience.

they studied the documents of the party's tenth congress before they set out and during the tour. they spent the new year's day in liuho county, kiangsu province, and added the new year's day editorial carried in the "people's daily" to their study programme.

the riders said they were inspired as they saw scenes of bumper harvests along the route, how hard the poor and lower-middle peasants worked on water conservancy projects, and how china's mass sports movement was gaining momentum everywhere.

the team gave two demonstrations in shangchiu, a small town in honan province. the first one drew a packed crowd of 30,000 to the local stadium. even the stadium infield was jampacked. the second demonstration was given in an airfield to the delight of the armymen stationed locally and peasants from six nearby villages.

men's and women's teams from kiangsu province, shanghai and a number of other places joined the peking team in training over shorter distances to exchange experience.

there was a rousing welcome-home ceremony as the eight riders entered peking's south city stadium for their destination today amid the beating of drums and gongs.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation today with all members of the japanese friendship delegation from various circles in tokyo, kanagawa and yamanashi. leader of the delegation is minoru iimura, and deputy leaders are mototsugu misawa, tadashi hatanaka and katsuhiko tanaka.

the japanese guests arrived in peking on january 12 after visiting kwangchow, shanghai and nanking.

Tokyo Party Celebrates Constant Development of Japan-China Friendly Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 18, 1974)

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) gave a new year's cocktail party here today to warmly celebrate the constant development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were over 250 representatives of organizations for japan-china friendship and friends of various strata from tokyo and its adjacent prefectures.

ambassador chen chu, other chinese diplomats and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

chairman hisao kuroda of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters delivered a speech at the party which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

hisao kuroda said that friendly activities between the japanese and chinese peoples have undergone a great development both in quality and quantity in the past one and odd year since the publication of the joint statement between the japanese and chinese governments. the situation

was excellent. he added that there would be surely much more frequent friendly exchanges between the japanese and chinese peoples this year than last year. he noted that the association would make continued efforts together with other friendly organizations and people to further enhance japan-china friendship.

kuroda said that the world is in great disorder and that the people of the world are rising to fight against oppression and exploitation by u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

ambassador chen chu also made a speech at the party.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Government Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 17, 1974)

the malagasy government delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs, visited an agricultural machinery plant here this afternoon.

upon their arrival at the plant, foreign minister didier ratsiraka and other distinguished malagasy guests were warmly applauded by several hundred workers gathering at the entrance.

the malagasy foreign minister and other guests viewed the entire process of walking-tractor production. chang fa-chih, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told the guests that the plant used to repair farm tools and dozen years ago and later grew into a walking-tractor plant through self-reliance and strenuous efforts. its output last year doubled the 1972 figure, he added. some workers demonstrated their products for the guests in the yard of the plant. one of the malagasy guests also had a trial run.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking by train this morning in the company of ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, welcomed the delegation at the railway station and hosted a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished malagasy guests.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Malagasy Government Delegation Led by Foreign Minister Ratsiraka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1974)

premier chou en-lai met here this afternoon with didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and all members of the malagasy government delegation he is leading, and had photographs taken together with them.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with foreign minister didier ratsiraka.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and lo hsu and yang kuei-jung were present during the conversation.

the malagasy government delegation returned here from tientsin by train at noon today.

Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Agreements between Chinese and Malagasy Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1974)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the malagasy republic were signed in peking this evening.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign minister didier ratsiraka of the malagasy republic signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Peking for Visit to China of Malagasy Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1974)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the malagasy government delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

foreign minister ratsiraka proposed a toast at the banquet. he praised the friendship between the malagasy and chinese peoples.

he said that the two countries "have common objectives and interests -- the unceasing struggle that we have waged against colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid, and the unswerving efforts that we have made to bring about peace, justice and democracy in international relations".

minister ratsiraka said: "we in madagascar were faced with the choice to be or to vanish. well exclamation we have chosen to be, and in freedom, independence and dignity, instead of relying on this or that big power for our security, for that would fatally force us into compromise, and subsequently into compromission, then into infeudation, and even into betrayal."

he said: being a country in the third world, we call with all our wish for a world where "no hegemony can ever dictate its law to the others, and where no power can ever dominate the others."

minister ratsiraka said that madagascar would always "work for the development of the afro-asian solidarity".

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "during the past few days, our two sides held talks on questions of common interest with regard to the international situation and the further development of the friendship and cooperation between china and madagascar, and achieved satisfactory results. the economic and technical cooperation agreement and the trade agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the malagasy republic just signed will contribute to the consolidation

and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and madagascar. the distinguished guests visited peking and tientsin, made friendly contacts with chinese people and witnessed the profound sentiments of the chinese people for the malagasy people."

he asked the distinguished guests to convey the cordial regards and high respects of the chinese government and people to the malagasy government and people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Returns to Peking from Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1974)

the military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china with chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after a 12-day friendly visit to pakistan.

group captain sultan muhammad dutta, air attache, and colonel a.g. abid, military attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking, arrived here by the same plane.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were pakistan ambassador to china m.a. alvie, and minister naseem mirza, naval attache commander m.a. qureshi and other officials of the pakistan embassy here.

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 17, 1974)

the chinese military goodwill delegation led by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, with tsao li-huai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force as deputy leader, left here for home today after a 12-day friendly visit to pakistan.

group captain sultan muhammad dutta, air attache, and colonel a.g. abid, military attache, of the pakistan embassy in china accompanied the chinese delegation from rawalpindi to peking.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were general tikka khan, pakistan army chief of staff, agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry, lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan, major general m. rahim khan and other senior officers.

chang tung, chinese ambassador, sun pi-jung, member of the chinese delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy, and other chinese diplomats were also present.

chang tsai-chien, head, and other members of the delegation yesterday called on general tikka khan. chang tsai-chien once again expressed heartfelt thanks for the warmest welcome and hospitality accorded to the chinese delegation.

the delegation yesterday attended a luncheon given by major general fazal muqeem khan, secretary of the defence military. hosts and guests toasted to the everlasting and evergrowing friendship between the peoples and armed forces of pakistan and china.

chang tsai-chien gave a farewell dinner at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening. general tikka khan and other pakistan officers were invited to the dinner.

speaking at the dinner, chang tsai-chien praised the pakistan government and people for waging a struggle against big power hegemony and expansionism and in defence of state sovereignty and national independence. he said that the chinese government and people will as always firmly support the struggle of the pakistan government and people, and firmly support the kashmiri people in their struggle for the right to national self-determination.

general tikka khan said in his speech at the dinner that pakistan has always extended a hand of friendship to its neighbours but will resist any interference

in pakistan's internal affairs from any quarter. he said, "we appreciate your country's determination to resist hegemonial tendencies both in asia and the world at large."

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmopshere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation and PLA Representatives Leave Dar Es Salaam for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 17, 1974)

the chinese government delegation headed by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, and representative wan hai-feng and deputy representative chao chun-cheng of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home this morning after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the january revolution of tanzania's zanzibar and paying a friendly visit to tanzania.

seeing them off at the airport were tanzanian minister for agriculture j. mungai, chief of the logistics and engineering office kashmiri and chief of the operation and training office marealle, of the headquarters of the tanzanian people's defence forces, and other officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present at the airport.

minister mungai received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with head of the delegation hsiao peng yesterday morning. the chinese ambassador was present on the occasion.

ambassador li yao-wen gave a farewell reception for the chinese government delegation yesterday evening. present at the reception were tanzanian minister for agriculture mungai, tanu chairman of the newly-established dar es salaam region londo, other government officials and leaders and representatives of african liberation movements here. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

tanzanian minister for defence and national service e.m. sokkoine received the p.l.a. representatives on january 14 and gave a farewell dinner in their honour yesterday evening.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution to Include Chinese as Working Language

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 17, 1974)

the united nations security council today adopted a resolution at its first meeting this year to include chinese among its working languages.

chinese representative huang hua made a statement at the beginning of the discussion. he pointed out that chinese, english, french, russian and spanish are the five official languages of the united nations. the united nations charter provides in explicit terms that the texts in the five languages are equally authentic. but at first only english and french were taken as working languages. later, spanish and russian were included.

he noted that at the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly in 1973, the chinese delegation put forward a proposal to include chinese among the working languages of the general assembly and the security council. subsequently the general assembly unanimously adopted resolutions to include chinese among its working languages and considered it desirable to include chinese among the working languages of the security council.

kenyan representative omar ahmed fakih spoke in favour of the inclusion of chinese among the working languages of the security council. he noted that chinese is a language spoken by hundreds of millions of people. ricardo walter stubbs, representative of peru, said that the action proposed was "just and necessary". he said he was sure it had general support. louis de guiringaud, representative of france, pointed out that in france today, more and more people are studying chinese, and a similar trend could be noted in other countries. france advocated a wider use of the chinese language in the work of the united nations, he stated.

other members of the security council, including cameroon, iraq, mauritania, indonesia, australia, austria, and britain, voiced support for the resolution.

chinese representative huang hua expressed thanks for the adoption of the resolution. he stated that this security council resolution put an end to an unreasonable state of affairs which had long existed at the united nations. the adoption of the resolution is logical, accords with the spirit of the u.n. charter, and will help to increase the work efficiency of the security council, he added.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 18, 1974)

the journalists' delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vo ngoc giao wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by hsu sheng-ting, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chung autonomous region, and leading members of the local journalistic circles.

d.r.v.n. vice-consul of the consulate-general in nanning nguyen khoi was present.

the delegation arrived in nanning on january 15 and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by chiao hsiao-kuang, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

during its one-month stay in china, the delegation visited shaoshan -- chairman mao's home village, peking, tachai, linhsien county, chengchow, nanking, shanghai, changsha and kunming. the vietnamese journalists were warmly received.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Detains Intruding US Fishing Boat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1974)

the mexican navy on january 15 captured an american fishing boat that had intruded into the territorial sea of the country, a mexican military spokesman announced yesterday, according to a report from mexico city.

the spokesman said that the intruder, s.s. "dana bill", had registered itself in brownsville, texas. it was captured by a minesweeper of the mexican navy when it was operating in the territorial waters of the gulf of mexico. the intruder has now been escorted to the port of tampico, 600 kilometres to the northeast of mexico city. due penalty will be meted out to the intruder.

the mexican press reported that soviet and american fishing boats had in recent years frequently intruded into the territorial waters of mexico for illegal fish and shrimp catches, bringing serious losses to mexican fishermen.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Sophistry Cannot Cover Up the Essence of Transcendentalism

- criticism of the fallacy of Lin Piao on the question of "genius"

by

Shen P'an-lin (沈泮麟)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1974)

For the sake of realizing his sinister plot to usurp power in the Party, that bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his clique vociferously advocated the idealist theory of genius and used it as the theoretical outline for opposing the Party. When the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat they mounted at the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress failed, they still continued to adhere stubbornly to the reactionary concept of "the theory of genius" and refused to accept the criticism of the Party and the people. They nonsensically claimed that "the theory of genius is not tantamount to transcendentalism" and vilified the people for "practice of sophistry by giving an idealist and nihilist interpretation to genius and subsequently energetically criticized it."

At present, we have to take a look at who has actually given an idealist interpretation to genius and who has practiced sophistry.

I

What is genius? What does genius rely on? On this question, Lin Piao adopted all tactics of sophistry and nonsensically claimed that the knowledge and ability of great people did not come from social practice and were

not acquired through study later on in life, but were simply "natural gifts to those individuals" who were "geniuses" and had "good brains." If this kind of fallacy is not idealist transcendentalism, what is it?

Marxism does not disavow genius. To Marxism, genius means a bit more clever. Genius is not dependent on one or several individuals, but on a political party, and that party is the vanguard of the proletariat. Genius is dependent on the mass line and on collective wisdom. Lenin had called a leader of the German workers' movement a "great genius." But he emphatically pointed out that the genius of this leader of the workers' movement "is not innate but brought about by tempering....and is cultivated by the Party and the working people. (Caricature Distorting Bolshevism") Lenin had called Sverdlov "a great genius." But emphatically pointed out: "If we take a look at the road traveled by this revolutionary leader of the proletariat in his lifetime, we shall immediately discover that his outstanding organizational ability could only be tempered through long struggle. All the fine qualities of a great revolutionist possessed by his leader of proletarian revolution have been forged by him in the most difficult working environments over various periods. ("In Memory of Y.M. Sverdlov") Lin Piao made a deliberate misinterpretation out of context and merely extracted the word "genius" from the writings of the revolutionary teacher, without any mention of these brilliant dissertations of his. This fully exposes his despicable trick of distorting and emasculating Marxism.

Chairman Mao incisively points out: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." Man's knowledge and ability are not natural endowment, but originate from social practice later on in life, and can in no way be separated from practice. In the case of any hero or great man, his ideas, views, plans and methods can only be reflections of the subjective world and his materials or semi-finished products can only come from social practice. His mind can only serve the part of a finishing plant for turning out finished products, and apart from that has no other use.

Just as there are multitudinous differences among things in the world, differences also exist biologically in the minds of the people. However, this kind of primitive difference in human mind is infinitely small among normal people living in the same era. Marx pointed out: "The primitive difference between a porter and a philosopher is much smaller than that between a house dog and a hunting dog." ("The Poverty of Philosophy") Furthermore, the human mind as an organ of thought offers but the possibility of acquiring knowledge. It cannot impart knowledge and ability to people and also cannot determine the degree of knowledge and ability in people. What really plays the decisive role is social practice acquired after birth. However, Lin Piao chose to exaggerate these minute differences to an infinite degree, and did everything he could to play up the decisive part played by "intellectual capacity" and "inborn talent" and arbitrarily asserted that the differences in way of knowledge and ability formed through practice later on in life as "natural endowments." This is thoroughly idealistic.

Since the knowledge and ability of man can only originate from social practice, what then is the explanation for their differences? The cause of this can also be found only in the aspect of social practice of people. Because the social positions occupied by people are not the same, the social distribution of work is not the same, and their contact with social practice is not the same, therefore the breadth and scope of their practice cannot be the same, and the development of their knowledge and ability as well as the degree of their orientation also cannot be the same. As the social positions of the people are different, their world outlook and the degree of subjective initiative they bring into play are different. Therefore, even though under the situation of basically similar practical conditions, the degree of correctness and the degree of the depth of knowledge of objective things are also different. Because of this, differences appear, and in some cases to a greater extent, in the knowledge and ability obtained by people. Such differences are also completely determined by practice.

Marxism regards practice as the practice of society, the practice of the Party and the practice of the masses of the people but never as an isolated activity of the individual. All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience. However, the concrete knowledge obtained by man cannot depend entirely on his own direct participation in practice, and not everything can be acquired through direct experience. Actually, most knowledge is obtained indirectly, and this includes knowledge from the past and knowledge from other countries. The masses are the real heroes. The working people form the main body in the practical activities of mankind for transforming nature and society. Their practical experience initially stems from natural knowledge and social knowledge. Consequently, in order to understand correctly the objective world and obtain rich knowledge and ability, apart from taking part personally in actual activities, they must also modestly learn from the people.

The teachers of proletarian revolution not only personally take part in the practice of revolutionary struggle and possess extremely rich experience in practical struggle, but also modestly learn from the masses and are good at centralizing the wisdom of the masses, summing up the experience of the actual struggle of the masses and implementing the line of from the people to the people. Precisely because of this, their ideas and theories are the most scientific and the most correct revolutionary truths, and the lines and general and specific policies formulated by them represent the will and aspirations of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people and reflect the objective laws governing the historical development of society. Lin Piao basically looked down upon the people, and slandered that they only "think of how to make money, how to get hold of rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood, and how to look after their wife and children" every day. A careerist of this sort who harbored such extreme antagonism toward the people basically could not learn from the people.

It can be seen from this that to get a clear idea of the fact that man's knowledge and ability are not natural endowments, but are acquired through social practice is not only of great theoretical significance, but also of actual political significance. Once we have a clearcut understanding of the fact that the knowledge and ability of great people are mainly dependent on

practice, on the political party of the proletariat and the people, we shall find the way and orientation of learning from the great people. So long as we courageously participate in revolutionary practice and are good at summing up the positive and negative aspects of experience, persevering in reading books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, truly comprehending the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and humbly learning from the masses, we can acquire a bit more of knowledge and ability and carry out our work more properly. If, as alleged by Lin Piao, the knowledge and ability of the great people are innate and "natural endowments," then the necessity and possibility of our learning from the great people are basically negated. This is real nihilism and out and out idealist sophistry.

II

How come that there are geniuses? On this question the interpretations of the Marxists and all kinds of idealists are completely different. Lin Piao said that only one genius would appear "in every several hundred years in the whole world and in every several thousand years in China." This is utter idealist nonsense.

This allegation of Lin Piao's is fundamentally inconsistent with facts. Marx and Engels were contemporaries and there was a lapse of less than 100 years between them and Lenin and Stalin. How could it be said that only one could appear every several hundred years? In China there were Ch'en Sheng, Wu Kuang as well as Hung Hsiu-ch'üan and Sun Yat-sen. How could it be said that only one could appear every several thousand years?

According to Lin Piao's allegation the appearance of a genius is not the inevitable result of historical development, but purely a kind of mysterious and fortuitous phenomenon. This is theoretically most preposterous.

Marxism holds that the appearance of great people is inevitable, because all great people are the products of historical development. Marx pointed out: "Just as Ai-erh-wei-hsiu (爱尔维修) had said, each social period must have its own great people, and if there are no such people, it will create them." ("The Class Struggle in France, 1848-1850") The development of society in each historical period always imposes on people a specific historical task and a specific class is required to take up and solve it, so as to clear the way for social and economic development. For the sake of fulfilling its own historical mission, this class must elect its own representatives and political leaders to organize and lead the movement. However, the revolutionary movement of the people itself also would, out of necessity, also train and produce some advanced personalities and political leaders good at organizing and leading the movement.

"History has long ago proved that great revolutionary struggle would produce great people." (Lenin: "In Memory of Y.M. Sverdlov") Throughout history, the people of every nation and country in every historical period had all waged great revolutionary struggles, and consequently also produced great people. There was Chih in the slave-owning society of China and there were such heroes as Spartacus leading the slave insurrection in the Roman Empire. In the feudal society, the large-scale peasant wars against the feudal class gave rise to such

peasant leaders as Ch'en Sheng, Wu Kuang and Hung Hsiu-ch'üan in China and Min-ts'ai-erh (闵采尔) in Germany. In modern history, because of the demands of capitalist economic development and bourgeois revolution, great enlightenment thinkers and political leaders of the 18th century were produced in Western Europe. Similarly, the demands of the revolutionary struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie also produced great leaders and teachers of their own. Without such leaders, no revolutionary class could possibly fulfill its own historical mission.

Marxism emphasizes the decisive role of necessity in history, but does not negate the role of fortuity. Necessity uses various kinds of fortuity to pave the way for itself, and fortuity is a form for supplementing and expressing necessity. As was pointed out by Engels, "the coincidence of a certain great man appearing at a certain time in a certain place is naturally a fortuitous phenomenon." However, if there were no such person, "then his role would be played by another person." ("Letter from Engels to F. Po-erh-chi-wu-szu 博尔吉乌斯" January 25, 1894) Divorced from the process of social-economic development and from the revolutionary struggle of the people, Lin Piao talked at length in the abstract about the appearance of great people, and he acknowledged only fortuity but not necessity. The kind of fortuity that only one genius "could appear in every several hundred years in the world and in every several thousand years in China," which he subscribed to is not the form of fortuity for supplementing and expressing necessity, but a fortuity used for repudiating necessity. In his view, the appearance of a genius was basically not governed by objective laws, and nobody knew when he would appear. When the people carried out revolutionary struggle and were in need of a genius, there was no guarantee that he would appear. On the other hand, when there was no such need, one could have appeared. Once such a genius was born, even though the opportunity or condition for revolution was not present, he also could initiate a revolutionary movement to push history forward. Since Lin Piao negated and eliminated such objective necessity as great people are produced by historical development and revolutionary struggle, he could give other explanations besides using the mysterious "heavenly mandate" and "will of the gods" as answers. In this way, what is the difference between his fallacies and "the divine right of kings" and "a true sovereign is bound to rise in the course of 500 years" as propagated by Confucius and Mencius? This is out and out idealist fatalism.

On the question of appearance of geniuses, the clarification of the relations between necessity and fortuity is also of great theoretical significance and political significance. According to the theory of Marxism, great proletarian leaders are bound to appear in the revolutionary struggle of the people in keeping with the demands of social development. Such leaders are able to grasp the objective laws governing social development, respect the will and aspirations of the people, and forge close ties with the masses and are bound to be supported and revered by the masses. Anyone who vainly attempts to alienate or sabotage the relations between the leaders and the people will absolutely never succeed. According to the wild talk of Lin Piao, the appearance of great proletarian leaders was purely a fortuitous phenomenon. This severs the links between the leaders and social development and between the leaders and the people. It is the greatest of insults to the great proletarian leaders.

Summing up the above, the fallacies of Lin Piao on such questions as what is genius, what does genius depend on and the appearance of geniuses, all run counter to such fundamental principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism as man's social practice determines man's knowledge and social being determines social consciousness. Consequently, his theory of genius is out and out idealist transcendentalism. They said, "The theory of genius is not tantament to idealism." This is real sophistry.

The stubborn adherence to such reactionary fallacies by Lin Piao and company was not due to chance. It was determined by their anti-Marxist, anti-communist and anti-people world outlook and by their reactionary class nature. Marx in his letter to K'u-ko-man (庫格曼) in June 27, 1870 wrote: "Mr. Lang-ko 朗格 ("On the Question of Workers...." 2nd edition) profusely praised me..... his object was to symbolize himself as a great man." Lin Piao, this bourgeois careerist and conspirator, went all out to push his idealist theory of genius. Outwardly, he pretended to be eulogizing the proletarian revolutionary leaders, but secretly, he maliciously slandered and attacked them, and even vainly attempted to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao. This proves beyond a shadow of doubt that in claiming that this person was a "genius" and that person was a "genius," Lin Piao was praising others in name, but in fact this was entirely done for glorifying himself as the "greatest genius" and "super genius" so as to achieve his sinister aim of usurping supreme power in the Party and the government, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat, restoring capitalism, and reinstituting the fascist dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes in China. However, history always mercilessly pokes fun at such clowns who have lost their wits and who do not recognize their own limitations. In going against the revolutionary trend of historical development, the traitor Lin Piao was crushed in the end by the advancing wheel of history. He courted self-destruction and came to an ignominious end.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Chang T'ieh-sheng's Letter Has Given Impetus to the Revolution in Education

- changes in the T'antung Municipal No. 6 Middle School brought about by "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1974)

After the publication of "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper" in succession in the Liaoning Jih-pao and in our paper, it led to a discussion among some people. Some approved of the revolutionary spirit of Chang T'ieh-sheng in going against the tide, while some said that Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter was wrong. These two kinds of views reflected the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook on the educational front. The Party branch of the T'antung Municipal No. 6 Middle School laid hold of this question, started a debate, conducted education, criticized revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and raised the awareness of the teachers. What they have done is correct and good. This is an example in grasping the major issue, grasping the line and grasping political and ideological work.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Under the guidance of the basic line of the Party, a vigorous revolutionary scene has appeared in the T'antung Municipal No. 6 Middle School. For the sake of training "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture" and for the sake of adapting themselves to the needs of the educated young people sent to the mountains and the countryside, the teachers are actively carrying out educational reforms. Broader and broader strides have been taken in running the school with open doors. One by one, the workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the rostrum of the school, and group after group of teachers have gone to the countryside and factories to receive re-education. One by one, "groups for learning other things" have sprang up like dandelions in a spring lawn throughout the school. The comrades of the No. 6 Middle School said enthusiastically: "Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter is like a fire which has brought more and more vitality to the revolution in education!"

In July last year the T'antung No. 6 Middle School first heard of the news that cultural tests had to be conducted for students enrolling for university. When the teachers recalled how matriculation was conducted in the past, they also were unusually busy. Some squeezed in time to help the educated young people who returned to the city to prepare for matriculation to catch up with their lessons. In accordance with the written requests of the educated young people, some seminar groups prepared and printed thick volumes of reference materials for matriculation. Some teachers also carried out "study mobilization" for students taking the university entrance examination. Some teachers said delightedly: "If things go on in this way, there is some hope for teaching."

It was at this juncture that the letter of Chang T'ieh-sheng, "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper," was published in the paper. It immediately brought a strong response from the teachers.

Some of them said: "This letter from Chang T'ieh-sheng is like a ladle of cold water. It has completely dampened the glowing enthusiasm for teaching."

Some said: "If even the university does not attach importance to marks, what is the object of teaching!"

Some also said: "With the university taking in such people as Chang T'ieh-sheng, what guarantee is there for quality? Can we still orbit a satellite into space?"

There were also those who argued back with conviction: "That is not so! Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter , in opposing the placing of marks in command, is full of the spirit of going against the tide!"

The teachers started to discuss the matter and argue with each other. At the meeting of seminar heads convened by the Party branch, neither side could convince the other.

The arguments of the teachers moved Comrade Huang Teng-k'o, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the school and a responsible member of the workers' propaganda team, to deep thought. Why was it that only the minority supported Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter while the majority of the teachers laid so much emphasis on marks? He looked back upon the course of struggle of the revolution in education. In the past few years although very impressive achievements had been scored, there still lurked deep in the minds of the teachers the thought of "intellectual education comes first." Formerly, he had thought that after several revolutionary mass criticisms the teachers would be able to distinguish between the lines and change their sentiment. As things stood now, this kind of thoughtless optimism was not in keeping with the basic line of the Party. He felt that if the proletariat wanted to exercise a firm grip on leadership over the revolution in education, nothing short of thoroughly criticizing the revisionist line and vigorously transforming the world outlook of the teachers would do. He went to discuss things with Wang Ts-'ao-ch'in, a member of the committee of the Party branch and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the school.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, Wang Ts'ao-ch'in was responsible for leadership work at the school. These days, she had also been contemplating all things arising around the question of matriculation examination. Why were some teachers so enthusiastic over the former examination system? What was the cause of their antipathy toward Chang T'ieh-sheng's opposition to the placing of marks in command? She strongly realized that it was a basic fact that for 17 years after the liberation the bourgeoisie had all along exercised dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front, and that the world outlook of the majority of the teachers was basically bourgeois fundamentally was a condition that could not be overlooked. When she heard the view of Huang Teng-k'o, she said delightedly: "We both think alike!" At the meeting of the Party

branch, they unanimously endorsed the controversy arising around the letter, "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper." They guided the teachers to make a thoroughgoing criticism of revisionism, to criticize the bourgeois world outlook and to shift their stand.

As the broad masses of teachers of the No. 6 Middle School were making a thoroughgoing criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work in association with reality, the happy tidings of the victorious closing of the 10th Congress of the Party was transmitted to them. By studying the documents of the 10th Congress, the Party branch raised its understanding in grasping the major issues and the teachers strengthened their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. Many teachers said: "We must remind ourselves every day of the basic line of the Party and grasp every day the transformation of the world outlook, for only in this way can we carry on the revolution!" Under the unified leadership and arrangements of the Party branch, the teachers formed themselves into teaching reform groups, and went to the factories and rural areas to receive re-education and make mental preparations for ushering in a new upsurge of the revolution in education.

Within three short months, the No. 6 Middle School had already organized three teaching reform groups for sending to the countryside and factories. The Party branch also firmly adhered to the system of sending each teacher to the lower levels on two occasions in each term.

The great changes in the outlook of the countryside, the vigorous growth of the educated young people and the socialist activism of the poor and lower-middle peasants in learning from Tachai in agriculture gave the teachers a profound course of education. When a teacher was with the K'angta production brigade under the Ch'angshan commune in Tungkou hsien, he lived in the house of production brigade leader T'an. Although he got up early and retired late, yet the production brigade leader who had a tight program of work and labor got up earlier and retired later than he. From production brigade leader T'an this old teacher thought of Chang T'ieh-sheng and was deeply ashamed. He said: "Before coming down, I always tried to find fault with Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter and could not understand his spirit of going against the tide because I did not understand the poor and lower-middle peasants and did not stand on their side."

Chang Fang-shun was a teacher who formerly adhered to the proposal of accepting students on their marks. After he heard the stirring deeds of the educated young people of K'angta production brigade who worked hard alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants to enable grain production to show a very substantial increase, there was a big change in his way of thinking. He began to realize that the rich knowledge obtained by the educated young people in the three great revolutionary movements far exceeded the scope of several pieces of test papers! The mind of Chang Fang-shun could not help from churning with emotions: Actually true knowledge comes from practice, but he has one-sidedly shown blind faith in "marks." Doesn't this mean that he has been bedeviled by his idealist world outlook? Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter is filled with the materialist spirit and speaks the words in the hearts of the broad masses of educated young people! He picked up once again the letter, "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper," and the more he read, the more warm-hearted he became. He deeply

realized that only by accepting such people as Chang T'ieh-sheng into the university could the quality of the university be improved!

In the past teacher Wen P'ang-hsing invariably thought that "students going to university have a great future, and it would be a great waste to send them to the countryside." He thought that those who excelled in scholarship should be sent to the university. During an investigation visit, an old production brigade leader told him: "The schools of the landlord and bourgeois classes advocate getting learned in order to be an official, but our school must advocate getting learned for the revolution and for industrial work and farming. If it advocates getting learned for the individual, no matter how learned a person is, he is also useless to us poor and lower-middle peasants." These words provoked Wen P'an-hsing's thought. That evening, he studied word by word the basic line and the educational policy of the Party and dissected his own thinking. He thought: "The fundamental difference between the old and new schools lies in that we proletariat must train the students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, while the Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company wildly opposed this idea. The revolution in education has been carried out for several years. Why is our thinking still in harmony with the revisionist line?" When he thought up to this point, he felt that the cold water poured by Chang T'ieh-sheng had sobered up his mind, and that the influence of the revisionist line in education of the past 17 years could in no way be underestimated.

In the course of making an in-depth study of the documents of the 10th Congress and after re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the several groups of teachers that returned to the school from the countryside all shared the same feeling: In the past, they resented Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter because their world outlook was fundamentally bourgeois. Because of the deep pernicious influence of the revisionist line in the past 17 years, they did everything to find fault with Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter. In the vortex of "intellectual education first," how could they understand Chang T'ieh-sheng's spirit of going against the tide! At present, the teachers of the No. 6 Middle School basically support Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter. This transformation is a transformation in their world outlook.

The higher awareness of the two-line struggle on the part of the teachers has enabled the educational policy of Chairman Mao to be better implemented and given impetus to the in-depth development of the proletarian revolution in education. The stifling atmosphere of engrossing themselves in grasping "cultural quality" of the past several months has disappeared, and an unprecedented wave of enthusiasm for the proletarian revolution in education has appeared. The doors of the school have been thrown wide open. Old workers, old poor peasants, Red Army veterans, people's constables, and mothers of martyrs have been invited back to the school to give lessons in class struggle and the two-line struggle to the teachers and students and to serve as tutors. Such courses as "surveying," "accounting" and "tractors" which serve directly the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside have been restored. The teachers are striving to place proletarian politics in command of teaching.

The school has at all times put the firm and correct political orientation above all else and there have been profound changes in the spiritual features

of the students. Yang Hsing-pin, a 4th-year student, formerly felt that since he eventually would be sent to the countryside, it didn't matter much whether or not he studied hard. He regularly played truant and his lessons lagged further and further behind. After ideological education, there was a change in him. He appeared on time for school every day, and gradually caught up with his lessons. He said: "The Party is training me to make me a good successor to the revolution. If I do not study well, I shall be unworthy of the revolutionary forerunners and shall not be able to make more contributions to the revolution in the countryside in future." Fourth-year student Chou Li-p'ing is the child of a revolutionary armyman. In the past, she thought that she could have future prospects only by going to university and had never thought of becoming a peasant. In the course of study, she has learned a truth: The key to the future prospects of a person lies not in what he is doing, but in whether or not he has the thought of serving the people.

- The Reporting Unit of the T'antung Municipal Revolutionary Committee and reporters of the Liaoning Jih-pao

(Reproduced from Liaoning Jih-pao and abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR CADRES' CHILDREN

Jen-min Jih-pao Carries Self-Criticism by College Student

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

the "people's daily" yesterday frontpaged the application of a second-year student of politics at nanking university to the school authorities for permission to leave college.

chung chih-min in his application criticized himself for having entered the university by the "back door" in 1972. he said that as a student of politics, he made frequent visits to factories and mines and came into contact with workers and other working people in line with chairman mao's teaching "the departments of arts should take all society as their factory". he said: "this helped me realize that many of my former ideas were wrong. i came to recognize that entering college by the 'back door' is no trifling matter. it involves a fundamental question -- should one use the power given by the people to serve the people or to serve one's own interest? this is a question of what line to follow."

chung chih-min was not recommended by the masses as the regulations for enrolment demand but instead used his father's influence to get into college.

he continued: "chairman mao teaches: 'all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people'. but 'going in by the back door' runs counter to the party's principle. it undermines the ties between the party and the people and the fine traditions of the party, and is incompatible with the proletariat and party spirit."

chung chih-min recalled that he used to think that being son of a veteran cadre, he was naturally entitled to some special treatment. he now reasoned that if such an idea were allowed to develop in the minds of cadres' children, it would lead to the emergence of a privileged class and revisionism. "the ideological basis for 'going in by the back door' is the remnants of the bourgeois concept of private ownership," he said.

concluding his application, chung chih-min said: "i decided to go back to the army unit i came from, modestly accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers, strive to remould my non-proletarian ideology, temper and remould myself in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and be a true successor to the cause of the proletarian revolution." he said his parents fully endorsed his decision.

in an editor's note accompanying the application, the "people's daily" said that this application "reflects in one way the new attack which has been launched by the worker-peasant-soldier students on the ideology of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie; it reflects the lively revolutionary situation on the educational front."

the editor's note said that chung chih-min's application raised two important questions: one. should the children of revolutionary cadres temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements or rest on the "laurels" of their parents and enjoy "special treatment"? two. should revolutionary cadres encourage their children to integrate themselves with workers and peasants and be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, or look upon their children as "private property" and encourage them to enter college by the "back door" and use that as a stepping stone to personal fame and career?

"if we fail to set strict demands on our children, they may degenerate and work for a capitalist restoration.

"this is a major issue of opposing and preventing revisionism and bringing up millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution," the editor's note said.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Graduates from South China Nationalities Institute

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 20, 1974)

the first group of 300 worker-peasant-soldier students of minority nationalities who graduated from south china's kwangsi institute for nationalities last august are playing a significant role in building up the new socialist countryside.

the institute was set up in 1952 to train minority cadres and teachers. it has departments of political science, chinese language and literature, mathematics and physics, and foreign languages as well as short-term courses for training cadres.

of the institute's 848 students, nearly 72 per cent come from 12 minority nationalities, including chuang, yao, miao, tung, maonan, molao and kelao.

the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students entered the institute in 1971, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the enrolling of students from among workers, peasants and soldiers is an important part of the revolution in education in line with chairman mao's teaching "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study".

the institute's first group of such students were recommended by poor and lower-middle peasants. the overwhelming majority of them were rural cadres at the grass-roots level, educated young people who settled in the countryside after finishing school, teachers and demobilized soldiers. among them were also labour models who came to the fore in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the students studied hard and were eager to link theory with practice. as a result, they had a better grasp of theoretical and professional knowledge. their ability to analyse and solve problems improved.

some of the graduates returned to the rural areas where they came from. others were assigned new jobs. with increased vigour they have worked conscientiously to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and to serve the people. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciated them very much, saying: "the college students we recommended put their heart and soul into building up the countryside. they have lived up to our expectations."

before entering the institute, lan jung-ying, a girl student of yao nationality, had only three years of schooling. she was elected member of the party committees of the hochih administrative region, the tu-an autonomous county for yao nationality and the chipai-lung people's commune during the cultural revolution. with a clear aim to study for the revolution, she overcame all difficulties with a strong will, and made rapid progress.

after graduation she returned to work in her home village and was elected deputy secretary of the hochih administrative regional committee of the communist youth league. she regularly makes investigations at the grassroots level and helps commune cadres and peasants study "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist works in the light of current class struggle.

some 75 per cent of the graduates are communist party members. bearing in mind the party's fine style of work, they conduct constant investigations wherever they work. they are modest and prudent, maintain close ties with the masses and keep alive the fine qualities of the working people. they often take part in farm work.

li kuo-ying, former secretary of the party branch of the hantu brigade in nantan county, asked to return to work in his own brigade upon graduation. he expressed his determination to lead the peasants of various nationalities in transforming their mountainous village after tachai's example. along with other brigade cadres, he made a comprehensive survey of the terrain and worked out a plan for terracing fields, building irrigation projects and planting trees. this fired the peasants' socialist enthusiasm and touched off a mass campaign for farmland improvement.

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

North China Theatrical Festival to Take Place in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

with the kind attention of the party central committee, a north china theatrical festival is scheduled to open in peking on january 23 under the auspices of the cultural group under the state council.

china's theatrical art thrives as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. the coming festival takes place against the background that the revolution in art and literature has achieved excellent results typified by the model revolutionary theatrical items. the festival will be of great significance to the further implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in art and literature. it will give fresh impetus to the revolution in art and literature and promote the creation of socialist art and literary works.

delegations from peking, tientsin, inner mongolia, hopei and shansi will take part in the festival. included in the programme are peking operas, modern dramas, songs and dances, ballads and puppet shows as well as local operas from hopei, shansi and other places. there will be full-length items and shorter ones rendered in a rich variety of forms and styles.

provincial, municipal and autonomous regional theatrical festivals have been held in north china on the basis of flourishing art and literary activities by workers, peasants and soldiers since 1972 when the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" was commemorated. many of the items for the coming festival have been put on at local festivals and repeatedly improved on the strength of comments from workers, peasants and soldiers.

the concerts and performances during the festival will be broadcast and televised live. workers, peasants, soldiers and writers and artists will be invited to comment on the performances so as to give fresh impetus to the growth of revolutionary art and literature.

MUSIC

Peking Musical Circles Criticize Bourgeois View of Music

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1974)

peking musical circles are criticizing the erroneous view that a piece of music without a title has no social content or class character. this is part of the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

a recent "people's daily" article entitled "does a musical piece without a title have no class character?" criticizes the bourgeois fallacy that a musical piece without a title is "pure" music. a summary of this article by chao hua of the art faculty of the central institute for nationalities follows:

those who say "music is music, and nothing else" are simply closing their eyes to the social content and class nature of music. the modern revisionists in appearance do not deny the ties of music with social life, but in reality label "pure" music as "of the people" and "realistic" and so on to blur the class distinction between proletarian and bourgeois music. the bourgeoisie and revisionists dish up all sorts of notions to obscure the class character of art. they use bourgeois ideology, of which art is a component, to prop up the capitalist system but dare not acknowledge their art being of the exploiting classes. they hid behind the fig-leaf of representing the whole people.

marxist-leninists hold that all musical works "are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society." there is no music that is a flow of sound without content. a composer has in mind what he supports and opposes, and his emotional perception is expressed in the score he writes, whether it has a title or not.

when beethoven was asked the meaning of his "sonata no. 17", a piece without a title, he replied: "please read shakespeare's 'the tempest'." that play is a hymn to the bourgeois theory of the universality of human nature. schubert's "symphony in b minor" clearly expresses class feelings and social content though it has no title. this piece was composed in 1822 when austria was a reactionary feudal bastion within the confederation of germany. the reactionary authorities of austria not only ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the workers and peasants, but also persecuted and put under surveillance bourgeois democratic intellectuals. intellectuals like schubert saw no way out of the impasse. since they lacked the courage to resist, they surrender to deep depression, vacillation, pessimism and despair, trying to evade reality and yearning for freedom and schubert's work reflects exactly these mixed feelings.

musical works without titles composed in europe in the 18th and 19th centuries were fruits of european bourgeois society. they are saturated with ideas and feelings characteristic of the bourgeoisie. they stand for the interests of the bourgeoisie and serve the capitalist system. marx pointed out: "capital comes (into the world) dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt." but bourgeois music extols it. there are of course examples of progressing, in the sense of anti-feudal, compositions of the time. but they did not mirror the feelings of the proletariat even then. how incompatible they are with today's socialist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

lu hsun said: "of course, it is human nature to know joy and anger, but the poor are never worried because they lose money on the stock exchange, and an oil magnate cannot know the trials of an old woman collecting cinders in peking, victims of famine will hardly grow orchids like rich old gentlemen..." are there any feelings that are not stamped with the brand of a class?

the subject of "joy" can be rendered in sharply contrasted ways. the music for the despotic landlord's birthday celebrations in the third scene of the modern revolutionary dance drama "red detachment of women" is done with frivolous melodies and erratic rhythm so as to reflect the despotic landlords' wanton extravagance and profligacy created on the bones of the working people. in contrast, the magnificent and enthusiastic music for the group dance by armymen and civilians in the following scene reflects

the bright sunshine and the jubilation of the army and people in the revolutionary base. how can these two pieces project the same emotions? take the subject of "sorrow". the verses written by li yu, the last emperor of the southern tang dynasty during his captivity after his overthrow are soaked with the grief of a feudal monarch yearning for his past corrupt life in the palace; the verses of the proletarian fighter lu hsun indignantly denounce the savage oppression of the people by the japanese invaders and the kuomintang reactionaries and are permeated with militancy. there is not a scintilla of similarity between the two. the bourgeoisie may well judge the works of the 18th century bourgeois composer mozart as embodying "bright" and "healthy" sentiments. but we of the proletariat see these sentiments as absolutely different from the gallant and healthy sentiments expressed by the chorus "the sun rises" in the "white haired girl" which hails chairman mao and the communist party and the emancipation of the toiling masses.

chou yang and company insisted that "music is a cosmopolitan common language". such a so-called cosmopolitan language that stands above classes does not exist. the "internationale" that rings through the world is the common language only of the proletariat.

for 80 years and more, the powerful notes of the "internationale" have been inspiring workers of all countries to unite to smash the old world and fight for the realization of communism. all reactionaries, however, regard this battle song of the proletariat as dreadful and try to prevent it from reaching the people. does this show that the reactionaries share a common language with the proletariat?

it is precisely liu shao-chi, lin piao, chou yang and their crowd who shared a common language with the bourgeoisie and all reactionaries at home and abroad. they all oppose proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and tried to restore capitalism in china. this is like the futile efforts of confucius, the mouthpiece of the slave-owning class in china who, grieved by the state of "rites decayed and music ruined", tried desperately to propagate reactionary music aimed at benumbing and enslaving the people while relentlessly attacking the new rising folk music, in order to preserve the collapsing slave system. like all other forms of art and literature, music has always been an instrument in class struggle.

we do not exclude foreign things indiscriminately. we should conscientiously study the revolutionary theory developed by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, learn from the revolutionary experience of the working class and revolutionary people in all countries, and acquire advanced science and technology. we may critically assimilate certain techniques of bourgeois music but we should

not swallow anything and everything uncritically. we should adhere to the principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", learn from the experience in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical items and produce proletarian music worthy of our time.

"we should take this discussion seriously" is the title of another "people's daily" article on the subject. this article by chu lan says that criticism of the view that a piece of music without a title has no social content or class character is "another major struggle between the marxist and the bourgeois, revolutionist world outlooks and their views of the fundamental question of the nature of art and literature."

the article states: "whether one maintains the marxist theory of classes or the bourgeois theory of human nature -- this has always been the focus of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks and approaches to art and literature."

"the theory of human nature is the core of the revisionist theory of art and literature," it says. "in order to obliterate the essential difference between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the modern revisionists have taken over this broken weapon from the bourgeoisie. both in their works and in aesthetics, soviet revisionist musicians have made a fuss about what they label as the sentiments and emotions 'common to all humanity'. they level vicious attacks on the marxist view of classes and method of class analysis and categorically negate the class nature of music. their aesthetic works on music teem with such bourgeois concepts as 'affinity to the people' and 'affinity to all humanity'. these concepts lay bare their true colours as revisionists."

the article continues with this sharp remark: "the anti-marxist-leninist view of the soviet revisionists serves to safeguard the dictatorship of bourgeois intellectual aristocrats fostered by the brezhnev renegade clique in art and literature and has become a vehicle of public opinion for a complete restoration of capitalism.

"it is a historical lesson to be remembered that art and literature (including music) have been used by the soviet revisionists as instruments to effect a 'peaceful evolution'. we must take warning from this profound lesson."

"we must grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought firmly as our sharp weapon and constantly carry out mass revolutionary criticism so that proletarian ideas of art and literature will dominate the theory of art, artistic creation and art education," the article concludes.

ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

Activities to Strengthen Army-People Unity in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

activities aimed at strengthening army-people unity have been going on in peking, shanghai and tientsin since new year's day.

the tradition of holding such activities between new year's day and the spring festival dates back to the days of revolutionary wars. the people support the army and give preferential treatment to soldiers' families, and the army supports the government and cherishes the people.

party and government workers, people's liberation army men and other people held joint discussions of the new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they reviewed the victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the excellent situation both at home and abroad. they responded to the party's call for paying full attention to major issues, to political line and political-ideological work. they pledged to unite even more closely in the new year and further implement the principles laid down by the tenth party congress so as to win still greater victories.

the peking municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee issued a joint circular calling on party and government institutions and the people to learn from the people's liberation army and pay their respects to the armymen.

many districts, counties and basic units sent special groups of people to call on p.l.a. men in their barracks. army-people get-togethers were held in factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops and neighbourhoods. p.l.a. commanders and fighters were invited to make reports, acquaint the masses with the glorious tradition of the people's army and pass on their experience in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, in criticism of lin piao and rectification of the style of work. people also called on families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen as well as demobilized armymen.

the p.l.a. peking units have educated their commanders and fighters in the significance of supporting the government and cherishing the people and observing the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention." the army units under the peking garrison sent special groups to nearby factories and people's communes, government offices and schools to ask people for opinions and see if p.l.a. men had maintained good discipline. they also publicized the party's basic line and the spirit of the tenth party congress. p.l.a. commanders and fighters

pledged to offer better service to the people and give active support to industrial and agricultural production.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wrote to all commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and families of martyrs and armymen, expressing solidarity with them. it called on the people of shanghai to learn from the people's liberation army and make conscientious efforts to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families.

many people in shanghai visited army units or invited army commanders and fighters to attend get-togethers and make reports so as to strengthen the militant unity of the army and the people. more than 60 worker-peasant-soldier cadres newly promoted to leading positions at district, county, bureau and grassroots levels during the great proletarian cultural revolution called on "the good eighth company on nanking road" and visited an exhibition of the company's history and heard its commander, wang chen-hua, relate its good deeds. these cadres were greatly touched by the revolutionary spirit of the company's commanders and fighters in fighting the attack by bourgeois ideas. they pledged to learn from the company, maintaining the fine qualities of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

the three services of the p.l.a. stationed in shanghai earnestly learned from the shanghai people their revolutionary spirit in adhering to and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the pilots of an air force unit received profound education at the shanghai no.1 steel works where the workers were conscientious in grasping revolution and promoting production under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. after returning to their barracks, they launched a new campaign to improve their air battle skills.

similar activities are under way in tientsin. at get-togethers people spoke highly of commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed there who conscientiously observed the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" and made great contributions in the cultural revolution. at the same time, p.l.a. commanders and fighters are modest in learning from the masses.

the party committee of a division of the tientsin garrison invited li chang-mao, a nationally known veteran worker at the tientsin no.2 woolen mill, to report on his experience in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and by chairman mao. the party committee members were greatly inspired by his report.

the p.l.a. units have helped the local people strengthen militia work and done a good job of army-civilian joint defence.

SPORTS

China's 1974 Speed-Skating and Figure-Skating Contest Ends

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 20, 1974)

the speed-skating and figure-skating contest of china's 1974 ice sports meet ended today after a week's run in mutanchiang city, northeast china.

twentythree-year-old speed-skater chao wei-chang of kirin province set a national record in the men's 10,000 metres event, clocking 16 minutes 18.4 seconds.

this ice sports meet was the biggest since the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949. twentytwo teams with more than 400 skaters from seven provinces and cities and one autonomous region in northern china took part in the speed-skating and figure-skating contest. participants came from han, korean, mongolian, manchu, hui, uighur, owenke and tahur nationalities. about four-fifths of the entrants were boys and girls, the youngest being just nine years old.

skaters from different places exchanged their experience and had practice sessions together. the competition ground was permeated with a warm atmosphere of solidarity, highlighted by the spirit of "friendship first, competition second".

chinese junior skaters showed much progress this year. many of them were up to the level of adult skaters. piao mei-chi of korean nationality from a worker's family in kirin returned five minutes 18.1 seconds in the girls' 3,000 metres event, breaking the listed record of five minutes 25.8 seconds.

the number of junior figure skaters this year was twice as many as last year and their skills showed remarkable progress.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Feted at Tirana Banquet

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 20, 1974)

a banquet was given here yesterday evening by abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, in honour of the chinese government trade delegation.

among those present at the banquet were xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; kico ngjela, minister of trade; milo qirko, minister of communications; and aleks verli, minister of finance.

present also were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other chinese diplomats.

speaking at the banquet permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, abdyl kellezi and leader of the chinese government trade delegation li chiang warmly eulogized the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china and wished comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung a long life.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Receives Chinese Table Tennis Coach

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

ignatius kutu acheampong, head of state and chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, yesterday received chinese table tennis coach yang chiu-min, who is working in ghana, and his interpreter yeh chieh, according to a report from accra.

chairman acheampong had a friendly conversation with them.

chinese ambassador to ghana ke hua was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

the malagasy government delegation led by didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister ho ying of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Summons Soviet Ambassador to China, Strongly Protesting Against Espionage Activities of Soviet Embassy Personnel in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan summoned soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov this morning and handed him a note of protest. the note lodged a strong protest with the soviet government against the espionage activities of personnel of the soviet embassy in china, and declared as personae non gratae first secretary v.i. marchenko and four others of the soviet embassy, who were to be expelled from china immediately. v.i. marchenko and the four others left china this afternoon.

following is the full text of the note of the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china.

embassy of the soviet union in china,

first secretary v.i. marchenko of the soviet embassy in china and his wife, third secretary u.a. semenov and his wife, and a.a. kolosov, interpreter of the office of the soviet military attache, engaged in espionage in china. on the evening of january 15, 1974 they made secret contact with soviet-sent agent li hung-shu and another person in the outskirts of peking, handing over and receiving intelligence, counter-revolutionary documents, radio transmitter and receiver, communication time-table, means of secret writing, forged border passes and other facilities and money for espionage activities, etc. they were caught on the spot by chinese public security personnel and militiamen. with culprits and material evidence at hand, their crimes are conclusively established.

it should be pointed out that over a long time some personnel of the soviet embassy in china, using various legal cloaks and abusing diplomatic privileges, have engaged in espionage in china under the direction of soviet authorities, stealing secret intelligence and surreptitiously setting up counter-revolutionary organizations aimed at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. their criminal activities have been most frantic.

the above-mentioned espionage activities of soviet embassy personnel are wholly incompatible with normal functions of diplomatic personnel, and they crudely trample upon generally accepted principles of international law and constitute serious violations of china's sovereignty. these facts show up the utter hypocrisy of the soviet authorities' official claim that they want to normalize the relations between the soviet union and china.

the government of the people's republic of china hereby lodges a strong protest with the soviet government against the espionage activities of personnel of the soviet embassy in china, and declares as personae non gratae v.i. marchenko and his wife, u.a. semenov and his wife and a.a. kolosov, who are to be expelled from china immediately.

the chinese government sternly warns the soviet government that it must stop forthwith its espionage activities in china. otherwise, the soviet government must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

ministry of foreign affairs of
the people's republic of china

january 19, 1974

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Saigon Authorities in South Vietnam Brazenly Invade China's Hsisha Islands and Start Armed Conflicts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1974)

since january 15, the saigon authorities in south viet nam have brazenly sent warships and airplanes to intrude into china's territorial waters and air space around and over the hsisha islands, forcibly occupy chinese islands and open fire at chinese fishermen engaged in production and chinese naval vessels on normal patrol duty. they have thus flagrantly infringed on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty and made frantic provocations against the chinese people.

around 1:00 p.m. on january 15, warships sent by the saigon authorities carried out harassment and sabotage against chinese fishing boat no. 402 which was engaged in production near the kanchuan island, shelled the island flying the national flag of the people's republic of china and tried unreasonably to make the chinese fishing boat leave china's own waters.

around 8:00 a.m. on january 17, troops of the saigon authorities invaded china's chinyin island; at 3:00 p.m., occupied china's kanchuan island and blatantly took down china's national flag there.

on the afternoon of january 18, two naval vessels of the saigon authorities truculently and unreasonably rammed chinese fishing boats no. 402 and no. 407, and wrecked the pilothouse of the no. 407 fishing boat north of the lingyangchiao reef.

later on, the saigon authorities continued their provocations with redoubled efforts ignoring china's repeated warnings. around 7:00 a.m. on january 19, troops of the saigon authorities attempted to occupy china's chenhang island. chinese fishermen on the island waged a righteous struggle by reasoning with them and demanded that they leave china's territory. however, the troops fired at chinese fishermen, killing and wounding a number of them. driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the chinese fishermen fought back heroically and repelled their attack. at 10:20, naval vessels of the saigon authorities opened gun fire at the chenhang island. at 10:30, four airplanes of the saigon authorities bombed and strafed the island. at the same time, naval vessels of the saigon authorities fired at chinese patrol vessels which were forced to strike back in self-defence.

for a long time, the saigon authorities in south viet nam have harboured territorial designs on china's islands in south china sea and illegally occupied some islands of

china's nansha and hsisha islands. in september last year, the saigon authorities made a brazen announcement incorporating more than ten islands of china's nansha islands, including nanwei and taiping, into their bounds. the spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry issued a statement on january 11 this year sternly condemning the saigon authorities' wanton infringement on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty and reiterating that china has indisputable sovereignty over the nansha, hsisha, chungsha and tungsha islands. however, in spite of the chinese government's repeated warnings, the saigon authorities sent armed forces to further encroach upon china's territory and start armed conflicts. such unscrupulous provocations by the saigon authorities have aroused the strong indignation of the chinese people. the chinese people are determined to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty. should the saigon authorities be bent on acting wilfully and refuse to stop their encroachment upon china's territory immediately, they are bound to eat their own bitter fruit.

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1974)

following is the full text of the statement released today by the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

starting from january 15, 1974, the saigon authorities in south viet nam brazenly sent naval and air forces to encroach on yungle islands of china's hsisha islands. they ordered their naval vessels to ram and damage a chinese fishing boat and dispatched armed troops to forcibly occupy china's kanchuan and chinyin islands. what is particularly grave, on january 19 saigon forces made an armed attack on china's chenhang island and sent naval vessels and aircraft to subject it to barbarous shelling and bombing, killing and wounding a number of chinese fishermen and militiamen. moreover, saigon naval vessels opened fire first on china's warships on patrol duty. driven beyond the limits of forbearance, our naval units, fishermen and militiamen fought back heroically in self-defence, meting out due punishment to the invading enemy.

the saigon authorities in south viet nam have long attempted to invade and occupy china's hsisha and nansha

islands. they not only illegally incorporated into their bounds more than ten islands of china's nansha islands, including nanwei and taiping, but have now flagrantly carried out military provocations against china and seized china's territory by armed force. this is audacious to the extreme. the chinese government and people hereby express their utmost indignation at and strongly protest against this.

concurrent with their armed intrusion into chinese territory, the saigon authorities, using the tactic of "the guilty party filing the suit first", fabricated the lie about china's "sudden challenge" to their alleged sovereignty over hsisha islands in an attempt to confuse public opinion and even asserted that saigon had full "sovereignty" over hsisha islands and that none among the countries participating in the 1951 san francisco conference raised any objection to their claim of sovereignty. as is known to all, hsisha as well as nansha, chungsha and tungsha islands have always been china's territory. this is an indisputable fact, and is maintained by all chinese. although some islands of hsisha islands were occupied for a time by france before world war ii and by japan subsequently, after the war hsisha islands as well as other islands in the south china sea were officially taken back by the then chinese government. moreover, as early as august 15, 1951, foreign minister chou en-lai of the people's republic of china solemnly pointed out in his "statement on the u.s.-british draft peace treaty with japan and the san francisco conference" that "just like the entire nansha islands, chungsha islands and tungsha islands, hsisha islands and nanwei island have always been china's territory." the chinese government has since reiterated this position on many occasions. all pretexts used by the saigon authorities in their attempt to seize china's territory are wholly untenable.

china is a socialist country. we never occupy other countries' territory, nor shall we tolerate occupation of our territory by other countries. in order to safeguard china's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the chinese government and people have the right to take all necessary actions of self-defence. the personnel of the other side whom we have captured in the fight of self-defence will be repatriated at an appropriate time. the saigon authorities must immediately stop all their military provocations against china and their illegal activities of invasion and occupation of china's territory. otherwise, they must take all the consequences arising therefrom.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Fishing Fleet Sets Out on Control Mission

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 18, 1974)

a peruvian fleet of 22 fishing boats set out from the port of chimbote yesterday on a mission to take effective control over the 200 miles of peru's territorial sea.

more than 6,000 fishermen, workers and employees took part in a ceremony dedicated to the occasion. many participants carried placards inscribed with the words: "200 peruvian miles, dignity and sovereignty".

the fishing fleet, which was built by the callao fishing industrial company, is the first fleet employed by peru to catch edible fish in the 200 miles of territorial sea off its coast.

peruvian minister of fisheries, general javier tantalean vanini, presided over the ceremony. in an address on the occasion, he said, "we will not permit our fish to be plundered as our other resources have been".

he added: "we will not permit foreigners to rob us of our fishing resources as they did of our sugar and cotton. we will not permit our marine resources to be taken as our petroleum was". he pointed out that "cerro, one imperialist enterprise, is already ours. all the other resources will be made ours too."

four peruvian jet planes flew overhead as minister tantalean spoke. he said, "with these planes and the warships that we can see there and the army, we will exercise control over and defend our 200 miles of territorial sea."

among those participating in the ceremony were peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of economics and finance guillermo marco del pont, minister of housing rear admiral ramon arrospide and other high officials.

Argentine-Panamanian Joint Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1974)

a joint statement was signed by argentine president juan peron and chief of the panamanian government omar torrijos in the argentine capital on january 18. the joint statement reaffirms the right of the peoples to self-determination and the principles of non-intervention, territorial integrity and juridical equality of all the states, according to a report from buenos aires.

general omar torrijos left argentina for lima yesterday after a five-day official visit to argentina at the invitation of the argentine president. while in argentina, he held talks with the argentine president.

the joint statement urges economic and cultural independence through latin american unity.

the statement stresses "the importance of the process of latin american integration".

it points out that the developing countries should implement an independent policy which is "far remote from any imperialism". it recognizes, in this sense, the importance of the movement of non-aligned countries.

in the joint statement the two parties reaffirm the inherent right of all the states to participate on an equal footing in the making of decisions on international issues.

the two parties agree to make utmost efforts to put a complete end to every vestige of colonialism and neo-colonialism in the continent. in this sense, the republic of panama reaffirms its solidarity with and full support for the argentine republic in its claim to the malvinas islands.

the statement reiterates that every question that affects the territorial integrity and the exercise of the effective sovereignty of the american states is a matter of common and priority interests for latin america. the argentine republic expresses its full identity with the republic of panama in its legitimate demand in connection with the panama canal and the recovery of the territory known at present as the canal zone of panama.

the statement recognizes the inherent right of the littoral state to explore, exploit and conserve the natural resources of the sea adjacent to its coast up to a distance of 200 miles.

the statement expresses the desire of the two countries to strengthen their political and economic cooperation.

general torrijos held a press conference in buenos aires on january 17. at the conference he reaffirmed panama's stand on the panama canal issue, pointing out that the weak countries should unite to confront "the two poles of power".

Mexico Steps Up Exploitation of Fishing Resources

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1974)

mexico stepped up exploitation of its fishing resources and increased its fishery production 30 per cent in the past three years, according to a report from mexico city.

a recent official announcement said that the country's fishery output increased from 250,000 tons in 1970 to 326,000 tons in 1973 and that its export value of fishery products rose from 21.5 million dollars to 34.4 million dollars in the same period. both increases are bigger than the total figures in the seven years before 1970.

with a coast line of 10,000 kilometres and a continental shelf extending 500,000 square kilometres, mexico is abundant in fishing resources which have long been subjected to the plunder of the u.s., the soviet union and other fishing powers. to protect and exploit its resources, mexico has adhered to the position of 200-mile territorial waters together with other latin american countries. on january 1, last year, it banned the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its territorial waters and has since reinforced its defence there. the mexican government has made a plan for doubling fishery production in six years beginning 1971.

to develop prawn catching, mexico has made better use of its 1,500 prawn catching vessels available, and has, at the same time, started building 500 modern vessels, 40 of which have already been put into operation.

the country's tunny fleets have increased by 282 per cent and tunny haul doubled during the past two years and more.

under a recent agreement of fishery cooperation with peru, mexico has ordered 30 anchovy catching vessels from peru, and will receive peruvian help in investigating the country's

anchovy resources and supplying modern technology of catching and processing anchovies. besides, mexico has built up 42 fish-meal producing factories.

mexico has built 30 technical schools in the coastal areas to train special personnel in fishery. the first national fishery fair held in the capital last december drew as many as one million visitors.

END

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